PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.


Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
GRAND Milk

No. 53,719—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday, 3 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
1906				
17th Feb.	CHINA	7912		
24th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
3rd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	5281	MOLDAVIA	10000
17th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512		
24th ,,	PENINSULA	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
31st ,,	PERSIA	7951		
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5281	MOOLTAN	10000
14th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
21st ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
5th May	ORIENTAL	5281	VICTORIA	6522
12th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
18th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6393
26th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the **BALLARD PIER** on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON** the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M. on **SATURDAY.** The attention of **Passengers** is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	22nd Feb 1906
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	22nd Mar ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,650	Etienne	19th Apr. ,,
ZARA	4,255	Sellier	17th May ,,
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	14th Jun, ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
ARRA	4,248	Sellier	3rd March 1906
ERA	5,876	Schmitz	31st March 1906.

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Mar. 1906.
D. RALDUINO	4,580	O. Canopa	14th Apr. ,,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 360	Rs. 135
Return tickets available 1 year	900	,, 525	
Return tickets available 2 years	900	,, 625	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 625. Special Rates for Missionaries.
Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,600	A. Cogliolo	17th Feb. 1906.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belaieff	17th Mar. ,,
ISCHIA	6,600	A. Cogliolo	17th Apr. ,,

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 185, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.
For further Particulars apply to
F. CROCCO, Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 59.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort; or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route.—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	19 Feb.	11 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	20 Feb.	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DUMRA	1700	Thur.	22 Feb.	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	23 Feb.	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on MONDAY, 19th Feb. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwatur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomora also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "URLANA," 5,253 tons, on or about 2nd March calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

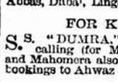
S. S. "HENZADA," 2,073 tons, on or about 2nd March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
15th February, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. ,,
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May. ,,
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June ,,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about,
*† CHINA	A. Lova	6,000	1st March 1906
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Matcovich	6046	20th March ,,
*† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7600	9th April ,,
MARQ. ACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4766	20th ,, ,,
*† PERSIA	P. Cragletto	5894	7th May ,,

Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENINCE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 800 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, are issued at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

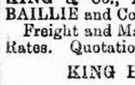
STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
FILIPPO ARPELLI	A. Ralonicie	5,834	6th March 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAP PASSAGES.



S. S. "MERTON HALL," SAILING from BOMBAY direct via GENOA to LONDON about February 10th.

For passage and further particulars Apply to
MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* BUNDESRATH	2936	Ulrich	23rd Feb. 1906.
SOMALI	2955	Winkler	9th March,
* KAISER	2721	Mohr	23rd ,,

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.
* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports,
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, Madows Street, Bombay, 5th December, 1905.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR THE RACES.

FLANNEL SUITS, VERY LATEST PATTERNS.
SMART SHAPES IN SUN HELMETS.
SILK TIES—ENGLISH SUMMER FASHIONS.
STRAW HATS—FELT PANAMAS.

HOAR & CO., {GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,} **BOMBAY.**

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, AND CHEDDAR CHEESE.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES.
PURE WINE VINEGAR AND PURE OLIVE OIL
ALL KINDS of FRENCH, ITALIAN AND GERMAN STORES.
MARSALA ITALIA (SHERRY) highest awards wherever exhibited.
ELISIR CHINA (Calisaia Liqueur), A tonic restorative for general debility.
WALNUTS ALMONDS AND HAZELNUTS,
GRIGNOLINO CLARET (WINE) a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. Bottles.

MONGINI BROTHERS
RESTAURANT
AND
CONFECTIONERY.
25-27-29, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

LUNCHEONS.....from Re. 1
DINNERS.....from Rs. 2

SERVICE Á LA CARTE
LADIES & GENTLEMEN'S CLOAK ROOMS
TELEPHONE NO. 325.
Telegrams "IMOGEN" Bombay.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiatic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR H L. BATLIWALLA. Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

GUILTY!

GUILT Can be established as easily by omissions as by acts!

If a King neglects the welfare of his subjects, he is

GUILTY!

If a Trustee neglects the interests of his wards, he is

GUILTY!

If you have not protected the lives and property entrusted to you YOU ARE

GUILTY! of neglect.

MINIMAX
HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER
AS SUPPLIED TO
THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Absolutely self contained
No Taps to corrode.
No Hose to Rot.
No Mechanism.
No Reversing.
Safe, Quick and Certain in its action.
Unaffected by Climate or Weather.
MINIMUM Price, Weight and Size.
MAXIMUM Efficiency. Simplicity, and Economy.
FOR PARTICULARS apply to

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,
Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.
F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK.

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. bags Large Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	12	0
6 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. F. Post	6	0
1 5-lb. tin Terramia Orange Pekoe Tea do. do. do.	5	0

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.
APPLY TO **T. STANES & CO.,**
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.
Bombay Wholesale Agents:—
MESSRS. **BRADFORD & CO.**

DEC. 1ST.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.



ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	A. Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	B. Return. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	...	300	...
Port Said	425	680	320	...	300	...
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	750	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	770	420	640
London viâ Marseilles (overland.)	600	1950	525	*820	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	...

The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
A ‡	City of Calcutta	11000	21st Jan	3rd Feb	13th Feb	15th Feb
A ‡	Sutton Hall	4500	29th ,,	12th ,,	24th ,,	3rd Mar direct
A †	City of Bombay	4500	9th Feb	23rd ,,	7th Mar	27th ,,
A †	City of Manchester	9400	20th ,,	1st Mar	14th ,,	30th ,,
B †	Newby Hall	7300	26th ,,	12th ,,	24th ,,	30th ,,

* Bomay direct. † Bomby via Karachi. ‡ Express service

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.),
Agents, LINES ELLERMAN OF STEAMERS
Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Designs made to Order.—Chuckla No. 9.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.
WELL WORTH A TRIAL
Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th February, 1906.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION).
AND
AGRA DELHI CHORD RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF DRUGS, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES, HOSPITAL NECESSARIES AND SUNDRIES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to One P. M., on 14th March, 1906, for the supply of Drugs, Medcal and Sugical Appliances, Hospital Necessaries and Sundries, during the year commencing 1st April, 1906.

2. Tender forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Drugs Medical and Surgical Appliances Hospital Necessaries and Sundries required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Superintending Surgeon's Office, Byculla, on payment of Rs. Two for each form.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and he reserves to himself the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. A deposit of Rs. One thousand should accompany each Tender without which no Tender will be considered, Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favor of "the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

ALL STORES to be in accordance with the COMPANY'S STANDARD SAMPLES which may be seen at the SUPERINTENDING SURGEON'S OFFICE, Byculla.

J. W. FIELD,
Superintending Surgeon,

Superintending Surgeon's Office,
Byculla, 16th February, 1906.

THE BOMBAY FLOWER SHOW
WILL BE OPENED BY
H. E. LORD LAMINGTON, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E.
AT THE RESERVOIR,
MALABAR HILL

ON TUESDAY, THE 27TH INSTANT,
AT 5 P. M.

By the kind permission of Colonel W. H. MURRAY and the Officers of H. M. Royal Scots the Band and Pipers of the Battalion will play on the occasion.

Tickets of admission First day .... Rs. 1
Do. Second ,, ... As. 8
Soldiers in uniform half price.
To be obtained at the Gate.

Exhibitors are reminded that entries close on the 20th February.

A. M. TOD,
T. W. CUFFE,
Honorary Secretaries.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHA RATANJI KESHOWJI, late of Porebunder, Dasa Shrimali, Vania, Hindu, money lender, deceased.

RALIATBAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased on behalf of SHA REKHABDAS RATANJI, the minor son of the said deceased ....Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine hundred and six and in the sixth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 10th day of February, 1906.
Messrs. PESTANJEE, RUSTIM & KOLA.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs leave to inform the Public that he has RETURNED from his Trip in Europe and has now RESUMED his business in the same quarters as formerly.

MARTIN COHEN,
9, Marine St., Fort.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY granted May 1st 1905, by us to Geo. A GOODINGS, and on June 30, transferred by him to SYLVESTER VAZ is hereby CANCELLED.

MARTIN COHEN & Co.

CINEMATOGRAPH EXHIBITION,
CRUICKSHANK ROAD.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PICTURES.
THREE REPRESENTATIONS EACH EVENING.

PROGRAMME NO. 1 FROM 7 TO 8 P. M.
PROGRAMME NO. 1 FROM 9-30 TO 10-30

"Where is my Horse" .... Picture	115 feet.
"The Acrobatic Elephant"	150 feet.
"The Custom House Search" ...	115 feet.
"The Christmas Goose"	165 feet.
"The Phenomenal Hen"	210 feet.
"A Cheeky Traveller"	165 feet.
"The Pashas Nightmare"	250 feet.
"Three Phases of the Moon" ...	150 feet.
"Fire Cascades"	130 feet.
"The Young Tramps"	700 feet.

PROGRAMME No. 2 FROM 8 to 9 P.M.

"An Impatient Customer"	100 feet.
"Brazillian Dance"	130 feet.
"School boys practical Joke"...	120 feet.
"The Wig"	120 feet.
"A bad Joke"	80 feet.
"The Hairdressers Victim"	70 feet.
"Room please"	70 feet.
"The Troublesome Fishbone ...	100 feet.
"The Motor Car and the Cripple".	130 feet.
"My Neighbours Lamp"	130 feet.
"Kids Practical Jokes"	190 feet.
"Vendetta"	700 feet.

ADMISSION to each Representation 1st Class, One Rupee,—2nd class 8 annas, 3rd Class 4 Annas.

OUR BOOTS and SHOES stand supreme for flexibility, lightness, smartness and for Good wear hard to beat. If you have not proved them just call over, and give us a trial order. Messrs JOSEPH IVAN and Co., Professional Shoemakers, 13 Tamarind Lane, Fort.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50,) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied a lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract, Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS :—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest, Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PIANOS TUNED and REPAIRED at a very MODERATE COST. Apply H. KAPS & Co., Piano Makers, 37, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED English-speaking GOAN COMPOUNDER for up-country. Excellent salary for a good man. Apply with testimonials to Box 361 F. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught, Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box No. 1234. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener. 16. Forbes Street. Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit, Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day, Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay. Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant,—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds &c, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour, Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient in Opening New Stations, Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "COMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office

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A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all :—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines, Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares, Tardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chaw, Tardeo, Bombay,

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette' Steam Press,

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WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c, Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

TO SMOKERS.
SOMETHING NEW
ARDATH TOBACCO'S CO.'S
Astorias, State Express in every kind and Number,
CRAVEN MIXTURE
AND
Various kinds of
EGYPTIAN AND VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
ALSO
Mild Indian and German HAVANA CIGARS
ALWAYS IN STOCK
We allow large Discount to Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.
Upcountry Orders by V. P. P.
PRICE LIST on APPLICATION.
Please register your order soon
AT
E. E. GOREY & CO.
NAVAL TAILORS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instruction as clearing and Forwarding Baggage, etc.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Suit and Over-Coat Woollen Piece Goods, Woollen Venetians Flannels, Woollen Serge, Drill etc, Pieces & Cut Pieces.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs, CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned the undermentioned woollens containing—

Suit and overcoat woollens, Venetians, shirt & Tennis flannels, scotch Cashmere colored lustres twill & check Italians white wool serge khaki drill of superior sort in pieces & cut pieces, &c. &c. &c.

The above will be sold each place separately to suit buyers.

SALE OF DOUBLE POLE TENTS, ROWTEE, &c.

Under intructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Gopaldas Khushaldas Sha, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p. m, (S. T.) at their Rooms.

6 double pole tents, rowtee, spare poles, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF TYPEWRITERS, ACCESSORIES AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will on MONDAY the 19th inst. at 4 p.m, (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the effects of the late Mr. K. S. Paymaster consisting of :—

10 Typewriter by different makers duplicators typewriter accessories such as types, ribbons, carbons, inks, pads, erasers, oils, brushes, rollers, springs, oilers, copy holders, dispatch box, writing tables, glass door, cupboards, chairs, hanging punkha copying press, office clock etc.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, teapoys, sofas, cupboards chest of drawers, dressing, wash-hand and writing tables, iron double bedstead with wire mattress iron safes, glass show cases sideboard, large double door, iron safe for office books.

At 3 p. m. S. T.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred light vis-a-vis,
1 strong built dog-cart.
The property of a gentleman—
1 English-built steel wheel rubber-tyred double C spring perch victoria by Windover.
The property of another gentleman—
1 Rubber tyred light victoria with bay waler and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 16th February, 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co, will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th inst. at 3·30 p.m., Standard Time, the materials for removal of the following buildings :—

The materials of building street No. 2 Jail Road Immamwada.

The materials of building street No. 575-579 Memonwada Road.

The materials of building street No 593-595 junction of Memonwada Road and Mohomedkhan Pakhadi.

The materials of building street Nos 11-12 Bengalpura Cross lane.

The materials of buildings street No 108-112 and 114 Tandal street and Bengalpura street,

The materials of buildings street No 17 Nowroji Hill.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND BOOKED PARCELS. &c., &c.

Under instructions from the B. B & C. I. Railway Company. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction. on MONDAY, the 19th instant at 2-30 p. m. (Standard Time), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Stables, a quantity of unclaimed luggage booked parcels and other goods.

4 bales cotton damage by fire,

39 F. B. BALES COTTON.

Under instruction from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Coy. Messrs MENESSE & Co will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 19th instant at 4-30 Standard Time, at the Railway Coy's Goods Depot, Colaba near the Tramway Coy's Stables.

39 F.P. bales cotton Hansi to Colaba invoice No 11 of 24-1-06.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th February, 1906.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET,

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th instant at 3-30 p.m., Standard Time, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2 P.M. STANDARD TIME.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 grey Arab quiet in harness.
1 Bay pony quiet in harness, and saddle.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th inst at 2 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Top Floor, Candy House, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining room table and chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiter, cabinets almyras, marble top, dressing and wash hand tables, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmars table and hanging lamps, rich carpets etc., etc., the property of A. C. BOWDEN, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE RACE HORSES.

Under instructions from the owner who is giving up racing Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 9 a. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the Race Course, Mahaluxmi, the undermentioned valuable race horses,—

No. 1. 1 bay A H "Smasher" 5 years good maiden, winner of one race in 1904

No. 2. 1 B A H "Taiser" winner of two races and placed on many occasions, maiden 13 2 1-2 very promising.

No. 3, 1 B A H "Frait" aged 13·2 3-4, very promising maiden.

No. 4. 1 G A H "Redlips," 13-3, for life winner of the race maiden.

No. 5. 1 B A H "Guiding Star," 13·2 1-2, for life winner of one race, maiden very fast, for short distance races.

No. 6. 1 Ch A H "Gold," 13·1 1-2, for life winner of one race very strong and promising,

No. 7, 1 G A H "Nadim," 13·1 1-2, for life winner of one race maiden,

No. 8, I G A P, 14-1, 5 years.

No. 9. 1 Ch C B P "Kaitas," 14 hands. 6 years.

No. 10. 1 B A H 13-3 6 years winner of one maiden,

No. 11 1 Bl B H "Black Prince" for life 13·2 3 4 maiden very fast.

All the above horses have been measured and certified by the Western India Turf Club.

On WENESDAY, the 28th instant at 2 p m, Standard Time Messrs BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon near the Railway Station, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood also mahogany household furniture rich glass crockery and platedware large dining table and chairs side-boards drawing-room, sofas and chairs, cabinet table ornaments carpets table lamps, single and double bedsteads, marble-top dressing and wash hand tables, almyrahs, chest of drawers, writing tables, hanging lamps, copper utensils etc etc, the property of G H O'ara Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 16th February, 1906.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY,
WHOLESALE AGENTS:

RETAIL SUPPLIERS :—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Sewing Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay."

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND...............£525,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia, Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.......... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... ,, 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... ,, 9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS .... ,, 800,000

HEAD OFFICE : YOKOHAMA,
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

London,	Shanghai,	Port Arthur,	Kobe.
Lyons,	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Osaka.
New York.	Tientsin	Tairen,	Tokyo.
San Francisco,	Peking.	Chefoo,	Nagasaki.
Honolulu.	Newchang.	Tieling.	Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England : The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smithe Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up.................. Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits............... Gold $3,332,200.55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico,	San Francisco.
Hongkong.	Shangai.	Washington, D. C
Kobe.	Yokohama,	Canton
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.

Panama.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street,

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (In Government Paper) ....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs, 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL............................ £800,000
RESERVE FUND.................. £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS............ £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philli-	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)	pines)	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 3-30 P.M.
Saturday—10-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS............................£110,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 8,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman,
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular And Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
W. M. TOWNSEND,
C. S. ADDIS Esqr.
} Managers,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balans if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan,

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,

7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Always order LIEBIG as
Lemco

The Liebig Company's initials LEMCO are placed on every jar of the genuine Liebig Company's Extract to protect you from inferior substitutes seeking to trade on the Company's reputation.

Benger's
Food

is mixed with fresh new milk when used; is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

The LANCET describes it as—
"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPL TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch), Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

THE WELLINGTON MEWS AUCTION.

THE FOURTH AUCTION SALE of HORSES and CARRIAGES will take place at the MEWS Wodehouse Road, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 28th February, 1906, commencing at 4 p m. sharp, Standard Time. All lots should be registered on 26th February, 1906. Fee, Rs. 2.

PARIS IN BOMBAY.

THE celebrated scents, Lavender, Cologne water, and large Jars of E. D. Quinine, Lotion, etc., a sample consignment, to be SOLD in RETAIL at the CHEAPEST possible Rates.

MANECKJI S. PATEL,
Perfumery, Provisions and Patent Medicine Merchant,
Opposite Sir Bengalee Girl's School,
78, Parsee Bazar Street.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAMS
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS
kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building,
HORNBY ROAD.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

B.G.
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.
GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 52
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 27
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 15
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 55	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 32
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 18
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 6-8

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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do. ....,, 2-8
Third do. ....,, 2-8
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All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ....,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ....As. 8 per line
Second do ....,, 4½
Third do ....,, 2½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION,

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	,, 6	Half-yearly	,, 7-8
Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	,, 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly ....,, 6
Quarterly ....,, 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly ....,, 6
Quarterly ....,, 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the "Bombay Gazette."

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SINCE 1868

We have been widely known and famed for the excellent quality of our

HAMS, BACON AND CHESE.

To-day this quality is fully maintained, and every care is taken in order that all goods may be despatched and delivered in the very best condition.

HAMS Rs. A.

Finest pale Cumberland, Special Cure, from 8 to 25 lbs. each, ...per lb. 1 2
Cooked, ready for table, whole or half Ham.................................. " 2 0
Cooked, in slices .... " 2 8

BACON

Harris' Crown Brand, Real Wilt's Middle, Special Cure, 20 to 30 lbs. each... " 1 2
Harris' Crown Brand, Wilt's Belly, Special Cure, 10 to 18 lbs. each .... " 1 0
Boneless in slices ....per tin 1 4
Bacon in Canvas at original weights.
BACON on cut. ONE ANNA per Pound Extra.

CHEESE Rs. A

GORGONZOLA Real, 12 to 18 lbs. each ....per lbs. 1 4
GORGONZOLA Real, on cut...... " 1 6
Cheshire, English .... " 1 0
Gruyere, finest quality .... " 1 0
Chedder, Pale Loaf, about 12 lbs. each .... " 0 14
American Cheshire .... " 0 12
Double Gloster .... " 0 14
Edams, Dutch (whole Cheese only about 4 lbs. each) .... " 0 12
Imperial in Jars.......................per jar 1 0
Camembert, in tins .. ..pea tin 1 4

New price List on Application.

OYSTERS NOW IN SEASON.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "CATERERS," BOMBAY.

SINCE 1868.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

EVERY MAN WOMAN AND CHILD
WHO SUFFER FROM
RHEUMATISM
SHOULD USE
ST. LUKE'S MIRACULOUS EMBROCATION.
IT ACTS LIKE MAGIC
Price Re. 1.
SOLD BY
BEYNON & CO.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Feb. 14.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols .... 90 7-8 = + 1-8
3 do. Rentes .... 99 1-2 = unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan........................ 106 3-4 = do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper .... 66 3-8 = do
SILVER—
Spot in London .... 30 9-16 = do
2 months hence .... 29 7-8 = do
Spot in New York.............. 66 3-8 = do
EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques .... 25·16 = do
Berlin " .... 20·50 1-2 = do
New York Demand .... 4·85 5-8 = — 1-4
DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England.................. 4 per cent = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ... 3 7-8 do = do
6 " " ... 3 3-8 do = do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills .... 4 1-4 do = do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills .... 4 1-4 do = do
INTEREST—
Day to day loans................ 3 7-8 do = + 1-8
7 day market loans.............. 4 do = unchanged
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 150,000.

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 1,20,00,000
Rs. 31·39 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 19·80 do Bombay
Rs. 11·90 do Madras

Rs. 62·80 at 1s 4 1/16d.
Minimum rate received 1s per cent, average rate 16·06
Telegraphic Transfers—
Rs. 16 00 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 11·30 do Bombay
Rs. nil do Madras

Rs. 57·30 at 1s, 4 1/8d.
Minimum rate received 14 per cent. average rate 16·13
Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 1,29,30,000
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 1,20,00,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 0 3-4 Feb. done quiet
RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 44 3 4 A-M sellers dull
Brown 41 1-2 — 1-4 A-M sellers dull
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 46 A-M sellers dull
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 3 8 — 1-16

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed improved demand. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 12,000. Yesterday's sales increased by 2,000. Spot 5·83 — 5. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 7-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 11,000. Futures closed quiet.

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May
5·66	5·63	5·71
—3	—3	—3
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·71	5·73	5·78
—3	—3	—3
Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct	Oct-Nov.
5·74	5·60	5·56
—3	—1	

Receipts at U S Ports 23,000
Do last year 12,000
Exports to Great Britain 12,000
Do. do Continent .... nil
IN NEW YORK—
Spot .... 11·25+10
Futures, month of March .... 10·71+11 } a
Do do. July........ 11·00+12
a Declined early owing to weak cables but advanced later through bull support and short covering.
IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot 10 11-16
Futures, month of March .... 10 78 + 13
Do. do. May .... 10·97 + 12
Tone at close........................ steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 14th Feb. 1906:—

Cotton	8,691 bales.
Wheat	7,391 cwts.
Linseed	4,284 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	478 do
Gingellyseed	2,215 do
Poppyseed	299 do
Groundnut	913 do
Castorseed	885 do
Rice	4,491 do
Myrabollams	3,431 do
Cottonseed	8,604 do
Mowraseed	nil
Gram	335 do
Jowar	258 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, Feb. 15.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.
Bank T. T. 1s 4 3-32
Bank Demand ... ... 1s 4 1-8d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A. 1s 4 11-32d.
Do. 6 do. do. ... 1s 4 15-32d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ... 171
Marcks 3 do do. ... 139 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ... 148
Shanghai 30 do ... 207 1-2
Japan 30 do. ... 149 3-4
GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash ... ... 99·0
1st Settlement, 28th February 99·3
Money Market. Tone steady.
BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 28th Sept. 4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 1st Feb. 9 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 1st " 9 do.
Bank of Madras do. 16th Jan. 8 do.
SEEDS.

	Rs.	a	p.
LINSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	7	13	0
Forward	8	4	0
RAPESEED.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Forward Ap'l.-May..	7	3	0
Yellow do, Forward do.	7	11	0
Yellow Guzerat, Forward do.	7	12	0
POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.			
Ready	8	6	0
Forward April-May	8	9	0
CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.			
Ready	33	8	0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady.			
Howree Khandeish	47	0	0
15 per cent. Mixed	46	0	0
25 per cent do.	45	8	0
50 per cent do.	45	0	0
Black Kutnee	39	8	0

WHEAT—Tone quiet.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone .... firm.
Estimated sales ....10,000 Bales
Imports .... 6,000 ,,

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May
5·72	5 74	5·77
+6	+6	+6
May-June.	June-July	July-Aug
5 80	5·82	5·84
+6	+6	+6
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov
5·80	5·63	5 62
+6	+6	+6

COTTON.—The market is quite steady and quotations for Broach are advanced Rs. 2. while for other descriptions they are unchanged. There is a small enquiry at lower rates but sellers are not keen to operate and there is little doing.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	...195	187	...	Feb. 25.
Bengals(M.-G.)Ry. terms...	...202	192	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.) ...	... 202	192	...	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions) M.-G.	219	213	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	... 214	208	...	do.
Jalgaum (M.-G.) ...	...	210	...	do.
Khundwa (M.-G.) ...	...	214	...	do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.) } Karanja do. (M.-G) } Akola do. (M.-G.) }	219	213	...	do.
Oomra, good staple (M.-G.)	... 235	229	...	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.).	225	219	...	do.
Nagpur and Kamptee (M.-G.)...	231	225	...	do.
Broach (M.-G.) ...	... 269	263	256	Mar 25.
Yeotmal (M.-G.) ...	... 229	223	...	Feb. 25.
Muttla (M.-G.) ...	... 214	208	...	Feb. 25.
Westerns ...	...	...	232	May. 25.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, Feb. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed improved demand.
Surats .... quiet
Good Bhownugger ....
The Manchester Market has been................ steady
3 1/2 per cent Consols............................ 90 7-8
3 per cent Rentes................................ 99 1-2
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan 106 3-4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers 66 3-8
Bar Silver 30 9-16
The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE WEEK IN THE HARBOUR.

The week just come to an end has been a busy one, both in the harbour and at the wharf. Rice came in freely, but the quantity was smaller than that of last week. The total up to yesterday evening was 74 700 bags, against 100 272 bags during the previous week. As usual, most of the rice arrived from Calcutta, the largest shipment by a single steamer being 19,185 bags on Tuesday. Four vessels arrived this week with coal consigned to local firms details being as follows:—On Sunday Searthoe, from Cardiff, on Tuesday Onipenta from Calcutta, on Wednesday Alcana from Calcutta, yesterday Maroa and Maria Immaculata, from Barry. Three men-of-war arrived during the week. The French cruiser D'Assas arrived on Wednesday from Saigon, the Walaroo from Sydney, and H. M. S. "Fox" from Trincomalie. All these vessels are in harbour together with the Terrible which arrived some time ago. The Russian transports Rugia, Mercur, and Malaya arrived during the week from Vladivostock with about 4,000 men and officers on their way to Odessa. The importance of the discovery of the rock near the breakwater by the Sealark has already been touched upon. The new P. & O. steamer Mooltan is due to-day from London on her way to Australia. The P. & O. ss. Delta arrived this morning from Bombay on her second voyage to the East. Two accidents occurred in harbour during the week. A cooly fell overboard from the Onipenta and his body was discovered near the jetta yesterday. Another cooly belonging to the Pundua accidently fell into a water tank and was drowned. The jetty is again infested by all kinds of loafers. There has been much disorder during the past few days, and it is time that the police were asked to do their duty better "Times of Ceylon" Feb, 10.

A DISASTROUS fire has occurred at Taikkyi Hanthawaddy district, were over forty houses were burnt. All attempts to put out the fire were in vain. The loss estimated at over half a lakh of rupees. The fire was caused by a spark falling on a house. The value of the rice destroyed by the fire at Steel Bros.' Mill on Friday is estimated at about five lakhs of Rupees. A native workman is, reported to have been burnt, and a European had a narrow escape from death. On Monday evening the Devonshire Regiment and the 79th and 89th Companies of the Royal Garrison Artillery fell in at the sound of the fire alarm from the Supply and Transport Corps lines, just behind the Shwe Dagon Pagoda. On their proceeding to the spot it was found that a huge hay stack was on fire. The soldiers soon set to work, and in half an hour managed to extinguish the flames, and their promptitude checked what might have been a very disastrous fire. There were several other hay stacks close by, and the whole of the Transport lines were endangered.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must b authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MACPHERSON—February 8, at Gujranwala, the wife of C A Macpherson, Punjab Police, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SILVER-EDWARDS—February 6, at St Andrews Church, Gorakhpore, by the Rev A H Wright assisted by the Rev W Walton, James Robert Silver, to Marie Alice, second daughter of Mr Guilford Edwards, Resident Engineer, Bengal North-Western Railway Gorakhpore.

DEATH.

GNANAM—February 9, at Trichinopoly, of small-pox Getise Gnanam, B A, Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools and the dearly beloved wife of Isaac Y Gnanam Professor, S P G College, Trichinopoly, at the early age of 26.

℞
1/4 Floral Mouth Elixir, (Kemp) 1 bottle.
1/- Dentists Tooth Powder, (Kemp), 1 bottle.
-/8 Equatorial Sanitary Tooth Brush, (Kemp), —one.
m. Use morning and evening,
To be dispensed by
Kemp & Co Ltd.
7 Elphinstone Circle, or at their branches.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 23m. Sun sets,6h. 01m. High water, 4 3m., 5-16a. Low water, 10-24m., 10-53a.
P. and O s. s. Arabia, with English mails of 2nd inst., due to arrive at noon.
H. M. Customs Annual Ball, Town Hall, 9 p.m.
Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana vs. Ceylon.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Ischia will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-morrow.

LION CUBS FOR GWALIOR.—Ten lion cubs were brought into Bombay last evening by the s. s. "Olympia" from Suez for despatch to the Maharaja of Gwalior.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—On Sunday, at 9 a.m. (Standard time), Prof. H. S. Welinkar, M.A., LL.B., will deliver his third address on "Intellectual Interests." The Rev. Dr. J. E. Abbott has kindly consented to preside.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Chunilal Chaganlal, a Hindu residing in a room on the first floor of a house in Kika Street near the Crawford Market, reports to the Police that his quarters were broken into some time during Wednesday night and gold and silver ornaments and cash, collectively valued at Rs. 564, were stolen from a locked box.

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—Mansing Prathanraj, the Raja of Devgadh-Baria (Rewa Kantha), with a large retinue of followers, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning and is putting up in Walkeshwar Road.—The Rajkumar Ragbeersing Mahindrasing of Palitana with a number of followers arrived in Bombay yesterday and is staying at Warden Road.

A SALE OF WORK.—Yesterday a sale of work was held and will be continued to-day on behalf of the S. P. G. Girls' Boarding School at the S. P. G. Mission House at Morland Road, near the Byculla Club. There was a pretty display of articles exhibited at sales, for a charitable object, as in this instance, and there was a fairly large attendance of ladies and gentlemen during the evening.

A DESERTED INFANT.—Early yesterday morning a female infant was found lying on the pavement on Matunga Road and conveyed to the Bai Motlibai Hospital, where it is reported to be doing well. On a search being made the mother of the child was traced to a room hard by to where the infant was found. The woman, who was in a weak state, was also removed to hospital. She will be charged at the Mazagon Police Court on her dismissal from hospital.

BLESSING OF THE NEW SONAPUR CHAPEL.—To-morrow, at 6 p. m., the blessing of the New Sonapur Chapel, situated on Queen's Road, opposite the Marine Lines Station, will take place, his Grace Dom Sebastiao Jose Pereira, Bishop of Damaun, officiating. On Sunday there will be low masses at 6, 7, and 8 a. m. (the last of which will be said by his Grace) and a High Mass at 9 a. m. In the evening at 6·30 p.m. there will be solemn exposition of the Blessed Sacrament followed by a Sermon and Benediction. All Catholics are cordially requested to attend.

DEATH OF MR. MOROBA P KENI.—We regret to announce the sad death of Mr. Moroba Pandurang Keni, Salesman of Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Co., which took place at his residence on Malabar Hill on the 13th instant. The deceased was a charitable man and gave charities especially to lepers and indigent persons. He was one of the founders of the Poor Children's Home and one of the Trustees of the temple of Lakshmi Narayan at Grant Road. He with the assistance of his friends and Manakbai Laud, specialist in the cure of leprosy and diploma-holder in midwifery, was about to open, in connection with the Poor Children's Home, a charitable dispensary to give relief to lepers, and to women of respectable families in child-bed who are extremely poor and feel it degrading to go to a hospital for relief. Had the deceased been spared to carry out the above object, it would have been a great boon to poor people. He leaves behind him his widow, his widowed mother and two sons.

THE PROPOSED SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.—In the offices of Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim in the Fort, a meeting of the Committee in connection with the proposed School of Science to commemorate the forthcoming visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to the Aligarh College, was held last evening, his Highness the Aga Khan presiding. In the meeting it was resolved to add some more members to the Committee, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail and Mr. Moulvi Raffiuddin Ahmed were appointed Honorary Secretaries; Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Mr. Sulleman Abdul Vahed were nominated Honorary Treasurers. It was also resolved to make an appeal to the rich Mahomedans in Bombay to enlist their support. At the meeting the Chairman thanked Mr. Jamsetjee A. Wadia who had contributed towards the Committee's funds a sum of Rs. 100 and another Parsee whose name was not disclosed for his similar gift. A vote of thanks To the Chairman closed the business before the meeting.

SAILANA NOTES.—Our correspondent writing on tuesday says:—The weather, has been cloudy to overcast for the last eight days. Two days ago we had light showers of rain. This sort of weather is damaging to the standing opium crops. It is fortunate it did not rain heavily. However, all the same, so long as the clouds continue the farmers will remain anxious and fearful for their opium harvest. His Highness Sir Jasvantsinghji Bahadur, the Raja Sahib, is getting better, though the recovery is rather slow. His Highness derived much benefit in health from the medical prescriptions of Dr. Roberts, M. D., the Residency Surgeon at Indore Camp. The Subordinate Judge, Mr. Akbar Zaman Bahadur, of Banda, returned from Indore, and resumed his duties. He went there on a short leave. As I write, it has commenced raining now in small showers. Owing to the recent indifferent weather sickness has increased in the town, and people are suffering from fevers, catarrh and bronchitis chronic and indigestion.

THEFT FROM A STEAMER.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, tried a case in which Inspector Sykes prosecuted Saidkhan Khanmahomed and Essulkhan Ghogikhan, two Pathan labourers, the first accused for the theft of a tin box of sweets valued at Rs. 2-8 from the hold of the s. s. Olympia, now lying in the Victoria Dock, and the second accused for aiding and abetting the first in the commission of the offence. Evidence of David James Mathews, a stevedore on board the same vessel, showed that yesterday afternoon he saw both the accused, who had come aboard the ship as labourers, entered the No. 4 hold after all the other labourers had been dismissed. Their suspecious movements drew his attention and he went up to them, when he caught the first accused in the act of breaking a large wooden box containing sweets with an iron hook. He saw them take out a box of sweets. He also saw No. 2 assisting the first accused. Both the accused pleaded not guilty to the charge, their defence being that they accidentally found the box open and were going to report the fact to the officers on the steamer. Evidence being led, his Wokship convicting both the accused and sentenced each of them to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ILLICIT MANUFACTURE OF LIQUOR.

REDUCTION OF PUNISHMENT.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, presiding at the Bombay High Court, have disposed of an application for revision in a case against one Kilia Kalan, who was convicted by Mr. R. G. Mehta, Second Class Magistrate at Ankleshwar, in October last, of illicit manufacture of liquor, and being in possession of implements for manufacturing the same, and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 15 under clause (c) and one month's rigorous imprisonment under clause (f) of the Abkari Act. It was also ordered that, in default of payment of fine, the accused should suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment, and that out of the fine Rs. 10 be awarded as reward to the Abkari Sub-Inspector. The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, with Mr. B. F. Dastur, appeared for the accused, and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader appeared for the accused.

The accused had appealed to Mr. H. W. J. Bagnell, District Magistrate of Broach, but the convictions and sentences were confirmed, and the appeal was dismissed.

It appeared from the evidence that illicit mahura liquor, about 1-8 lb, as well as four bottles containing smell of illicit mahura liquor were found in the accused's house, and a wooden funnel was found concealed in a heap of stems of cotton plants, and a large earthen pot, all with a similar smell was found in his hedged wada adjoining his house, on a search made by the Abkari Sub-Inspector, Mr. Mustafa Kaloo, of the Hansole Mahal. The accused pleaded not guilty, and said nothing was found in his house in his presence. The complainant and his witnesses stated that the liquor bottles and the other materials, including the funnel and the pot, were found in the possession of the accused. The accused was present during the whole search. The smell of the kachcha mahura liquor in the four empty bottles, said the Magistrate, clearly shewed that more illicit liquor had been distilled, of which the 1-8 lb. had been a part; and the concealment of the funnel and the pot shawed that the accused had retained them with a view to use them on the occasion of a future illicit distillation of mahura liquor. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him as mentioned above. Mr. Bagnell, in confirming the conviction and sentence, said he considered it clearly proved that the illicit mahura liquor, and funnel and pots for distilling liquor, were found in the house and presumably in the possession of the accused, although they might not have been found at once when he was not there. Yet he was sent for, and in the presence of a "panch" was shewn these articles, and his explanation that he knew nothing about them, and that they had been put there by others to ruin him, was false and not supported by any evidence.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the evidence, set aside the sentence of fine of Rs. 15 under clause (c) and the sentence of one month's rigorous imprisonment under clause (f), Section 43 of the Bombay Abkari Act V of 1878. The fine, if paid, was to be refunded.

A CAUTION TO DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

AT the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, reports of the proceedings forwarded by Mr. E. M. Pratt, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, were called on for disposal. In the first report was mentioned the matter of Narayen Baldev Palva, who had been sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment by Mr. B. N. Vaidya, First Class Magistrate, Dhulia City, for infringing the restrictions specified in a notice issued under Section 27 of Bombay Regulation XII of 1827. In the second report was dealt with the cases of Kastik Chaitram, who had been sentenced to two days' simple imprisonment by Mr. G. P. Thakur, First Class Magistrate at Dhulia, for a similar offence. In his reference made on 5th December, Mr. Pratt submitted to the Honourable Judges that the convictions were illegal, and the imprisonment imposed by the sentences had been undergone by the accused persons; still, as a sort of caution to the Magistrates in the District who were sometimes prone to exercise the powers of restraining the liberty of the subject, he asked that the sentences should be set aside. They were passed upon the accused without calling upon them to show cause or holding any inquiry whatever. Such arbitrary jurisdiction could only be adopted by moving Government to apply the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act, XXVII of 1871, to the District or part of the District.

The learned Chief Justice said the orders were referred to them by the Sessions Judge, who recommended that the convictions should be reversed. There was nothing on the record which showed that any case had been made out for action against the accused under Section 27 of Regulation XII of 1827. The notices issued to them neither stated that they were suspected persons, nor that measures were being adopted to secure their good conduct; moreover, it did not appear that their consent to the measures adopted was ever taken. Under these circumstances, their Lordships thought that the Sessions Judge was right in the view he had taken of the cases. The convictions were reversed.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, February 16.

No 2 Coy—"6" B L Gun Drill and Saying instructions at Cross Island on Saturday the 17th instant.—Parade at Princes Dock. Entrance at 5-30 p m.

The following extract from Brigade orders is published for information.

* * * * *

No 212—Campo of instruction—Volunteers. In Continuation of B O 75 of 1906, the Annual Camp of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery will be held at Colaba North from 17th to 31st March.

No. 213—Inspections—Volunteers—The G O C will inspect the Bombay Volunteer Artillery at Colaba North on 31st March 1906.

* * * * *

(Sd) A STIFFE, Capt R A
Adjut B V A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FEBRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, February 16.

101. Musketry—Saturday the 17th inst The Range a Ghat Kopar will be at the disposal of "L" Coy. The Range at Santa Cruz will be at the disposal of "H" Coy.

Sunday the 18th inst. The Ranges at Santa Cruz and Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing.

Monday the 20th instant. The Range at Santa Cruz will be at the disposal of "D" Coy.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Privilege leave on full pay for one month is granted to the Honourable Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B., Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay.

Captain E. O'Brien, Assistant Political Agent, Second Grade, and Assistant Political Resident, Aden, passed an examination in Arabic according to the Higher Standard on the 15th December.

Mr. J. J. Heaton, I. C. S., First Grade Judge and Sessions Judge at present Acting Chief Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial, Legislative, Special and Separate Departments, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr. J. V. Cooke, on return to duty, is to be District Superintendent of Police, Kaira.

Mr. E. E. Turner, on relief, is to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bijapur.

The Reverend J. Cameron, having completed ten years' service, is promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain.

Mr. F. G. Selby, M. A., (Oxon.), to act as Director of Public Instruction, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. E. Giles, C. I. E., M. A., (Oxon.).

Captain F.H.G. Hutchinson, M.B., I.M.S., is to be Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Grant Medical College, Bombay, vice Captain C.H.S. Lincoln, I.M.S., continuing to do duty as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration District.

Lieutenant-Colonel K. H. Mistry, I.M.S., is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

Lieutenant-Colonel O. H. Channer, M. B., C. M. (Ed.,) D.P.H., I.M.S., is granted privilege leave of absence in combination with furlough on medical certificate for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Captain S. Evans, M. B., I. M. S., is granted privilege leave of absence in combination with furlough on medical certificate for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to twelve months.

Major T. E. Dyson, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., I. M. S., is to act as Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, in addition to his own duties, vice Lieutenant-Colonel O. H. Channer, M.B., C.M., D.P.H, I.M.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Captain A. Hooton, M.B., C.M., I.M.S., on relief by Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Crokery, I.M.S., is to act as Assistant Surgeon to the David Sassoon Hospital and Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, Poona, vice Captain S. Evans, M.B., I.M.S., proceeding on leave.

Assistant Surgeon Khan Bahadur Framroz Ardesar Moos, L.M. and S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Thana, and Superintendent, Narotamdas Madhavdas Lunatic Asylum, Naupada, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel K. H. Mistry, I.M.S.

Major Arthur Kempster Leslie, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, is transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 8th January.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to make use of your valuable columns for the purpose of informing the Parsee public in general, and the subscribers to this fund in particular, that the fund now stands at the respectable figure of Rs. 2,75,000, out of which over Rs. 75,000 have been already collected and acknowledged in the public Press. It is needless to say that the organizers of the scheme consider this result as a highly satisfactory one, as this modest total obtained in the space of nearly 9 months, during which the scheme has been before the public, gives a handsome average of over Rs. 1,000 per day, which they rightly consider is an indication of the good-will of the people towards the scheme, and an unmistakable proof of the fact that the community is willing to support any well-thought out scheme for a General Hospital, the need of which is universally recognised. It is to be hoped that those who entertained some doubts about the ultimate success of this scheme will now come forward to help it and thus assist the Committee in their difficult and up-hill task of bringing into existence a well-equipped and up-to-date Hospital established on broad and constitutional bases, with its affairs managed by a Committee composed of representative and experienced men of the world from the community. Before concluding, I may be permitted to mention casually that perhaps in the course of a few days I may be in a position to give still better news about the scheme to the Parsee community and to those interested in the movement,—Yours, &c.

JEHANGIR BOMANJEE PETIT,
For Self & co.-Secy.

PARSEE HOSPITAL CONCERT.

A COMMENDABLE OBJECT.

IN aid of the Parsee General Hospital another concert is to be given by the Kabraji family, assisted by several talented musicians and vocalists, on Friday, March 2nd, at the Town Hall, at 9-30 p. m. By special request the Musical Recital of Rustom and Sohrab will be repeated, and the promoters of the Concert should have a full house both by virtue of the excellence of the entertainment and the commendable cause in which the concert is given. After the last Kabraji concert a sum of Rs. 981 was handed over to the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Adams-Wylie Hospital Fund, being the nett proceeds of the concert. The next evening entertainment will be under the patronage of the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K. C. I. E.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, FEB. 15.

More or less rain has fallen in the greater part of Northern India except in Eastern Bengal, Assam and the West of the Central Provinces. Rain and snow have occurred on the West Himalayas and Baluchistan. The chief amounts are: Dwarka two and a half inches, Calcutta, Hazaribagh, Pendra, Balasore, Cuttack, Sonemarg, Bhuj and Chaman one inch, Saugor Island, Gaya, Patna, Benares, Murree, Chirat, Neemuch, Rajkot, Jubbulpore, Chaibassa, Raipur and Quetta half an inch, Mainpuri and Montgomery a quarter of an inch, and Allahabad and Agra one-tenth of an inch. Two depressions are entering North-West India, one the South-West of the Punjab, and another Kathiawar and Lower Sind. The weather is now disturbed and showery in Northern India except Eastern Bengal and Assam. Moderately heavy rain is probable in Gujarat, and more or less rain in the greater part of Northern India except the extreme North East. On the West Himalayas moderately heavy rain and snow are likely.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 15TH FEB.

SUMMARY.

Pressure continues to decrease briskly to rapidly in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India and at a few stations in the Bombay Presidency.

Winds on the Bombay and Kathiawar Coasts exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 6° to 22° in defect of normal in Sind, the Punjab, the United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India; minimum 6° to 10° in excess in the Madras Presidency, and at Malegaon, Hoshangabad, Ajmere, Agra, Sirsa and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° at Bellary and the lowest 50° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast almost everwhere.

Rain fell at 22 stations the heaviest falls being 2·52 at Dwarka and 1·16 at Jamnagar.

Weather.—The depression appears to be further intensifying and to-day is central over Sind and Cutch where the abnormal deficiency amounts to (two tenths of an inch, and the weather in Sind, Gujarat, Cutch, Kathiawar and the Bombay Presidency is unsettled and is likely to remain more or less cloudy and rainy.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SELLING ARMS AND AMMUNITION WITHOUT A LICENSE.

A EUROPEAN VICTIM.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Giles prosecuted Albert Kelly, a European lad, and assistant at Messrs. Oakes and Company, the taxidermists, for selling without a license arms and ammunition in December last and on the 13th instant, to one Pathan named Sikandarshah Mahabubshah. Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused.

From the evidence of Inspector Hassan, it appeared that on the morning of the 13th instant, at about 4 a. m., in consequence of certain information received, he with Mr. E. G. Greigson, Assistant District Superintendent of Police at Peshawar, went to the Parel Station. They were also accompanied by Sikandarshah and Soobedar Abdool Hakim. They all remained on the station. The Soobedar gave Sikandarshah one currency note for Rs. 100, the number of which was noted, to buy arms and ammunition of the accused. The accused lived in a bungalow near the station with Mr. Edwin Kelly, his father, who is a Loco-Superintendent in the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Sikandarshah shortly returned with the accused to the station platform. The accused then held a hand-bag in his hand. He was arrested, and they found the currency note clenched in his hand. The search of his bag revealed two revolvers and a few hundred rounds of ammunition. Sikandarshah had a rifle hung on his shoulder and concealed under his clothes which he said the accused had sold him.

Sikandarshah Mahabubshah in his evidence stated that his business was that of buying arms and ammunition secretly in Bombay and then to dispose of the same at Kabul. He personally transported those arms and the ammunitions at Kabul and other districts in Tirah, and also in independent districts on the Frontier. He sold them to Pathans, Afridis and others who paid him well for them. He made the first acquaintance of the accused in the Crawford Market about two months ago, when the accused told him that he had got a large quantity of arms and ammunition and if he wanted any, he was willing to sell him. The accused then took him in the Fort in a shop where they sold arms and ammunition. The accused asked him to make his choice. He fixed his choice on a big revolver. Without making any purchases they left the shop and went to the shop where the accused worked. There the accused told him that he would buy the revolver that he had selected if he was paid Rs. 30 for his trouble. The witness paid the accused Rs. 105 for the revolver and Rs. 8-8 0 for cartridges. He also paid him Rs. 30 for his trouble. The accused said he would buy him the revolver and the cartridges, and to fetch them away he should come to his house at Parel. The witness did so and the accused handed him over the revolver and the cartridges. With this revolver and some old barrels which he had purchased from a Borah he went to Peshawar, where on the 7th ultimo he was arrested by the police. On his statement he was brought to Bombay to point out the places where he bought the arms. The witness then in his evidence corroborated the story of Inspector Hassan, in that he was given the currency note for Rs. 100 with which to buy some more arms and ammunition from the accused. Before he could buy a rifle from the accused on the 3rd he had to make appointments with him and had tendered him further sums of Rs. 150 and Rs. 200 for the purchase of the rifle, some ammunition and a nickle-plated revolver, belonging to the accused's father, which were all sold to him. As regarded the last currency note for Rs. 100, the witness said it was agreed between them that he was to pay to the accused Rs. 50 as his commission. He was to pay him a further sum of Rs. 30 that he owed the accused over his previous transactions, and out of the remainder the accused was to furnish him with a ticket to go to Peshawar. Cross-examined, the witness said that before he formed the acquaintance of the accused he used to come to Bombay and purchase arms and ammunition from a "mistry" near the Jakaria Musjid.

Mr. Greigson told the Court that no doubt Sikandarshah had dealt with the accused in the case as he dealt with many other Europeans from whom he purchased arms and ammunition.

The accused in his written statement pleaded guilty to the charge. He said that from the age of 7 he was studying in a college or a seminary for the priesthood. He had been led into a trap by the witness Sikandarshah, who seemed to have some unaccountable sway over him. He could not understand why he had accommodated the witness in buying arms and other things for him.

Mr Velinker on behalf of his client addressed the Court at some length. He said that no corruptive motive had been traced to the accused, for it was proved that instead of the accused having made any profit over the transactions, Sikandarshah owed him Rs. 30.

Mr. Hussan said that the accused had asked for a commission of Rs. 50 over the transactions from Sikandarshah and certainly he would have received it.

In disposing of the case, his Worship remarked that the only question before him was of punishment, for it was admitted and proved beyond doubt that he did sell the arms and the ammunition to Sikandarshah. If he was satisfied on evidence that the accused was a regular dealer and was regularly dealing secretly in arms and ammunition, and was thus acting as a traitor to his King, then under those circumstances there could have been no question about the punishment to be inflicted upon the accused. He would have in that case visited upon the accused the fullest punishment that the law allowed him. But in the present instance he did not think that the accused sold the arms and ammunition with the intention of acting as a traitor to Government. It appeared to him that the accused had been a victim to the persuasion of Sikandarshah and had assisted him in purchasing those arms and ammunition. At the same time he was not inclined to take the accused's offence as lightly as his counsel would want him to do, on the ground that the accused had made no profit in his transactions. He believed that if the police had not come in his way the accused would have quietly pocked Rs. 50 as his commission. But under the circumstance that the accused in assisting the Pathan had no intention of acting as a traitor, he hoped the ends of the justice would be met by his sentencing the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 250. He ordered the arms and the ammunition to be confiscated, and the currency note for Rs 100 to be returned to the Soobedar.

CHARGES OF ASSAULT AND NEGLECTING MAINTENANCE.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Darasha Bomanji, a Parsee medical officer on board a steamer, appeared to answer the charges of assault on his wife Sherenbai and neglecting to maintain her and his children. Mr. B. J. Dhondi, with Mr. Gimi, appeared for the complainant.

Her story was that she was married to the accused about fifteen years ago and had six children by him and lived with him in Santoke's Chawl at Dhobi Talao. Since some time past she was subjected to continued ill-treatment. On Friday, the 2nd instant, the accused picked a quarrel with her over a trifling domestic matter. He asserted that she had not properly swept the floor. She replied that she had. He called her a liar, and catching her by the ears shook her violently, slapped her on her face and kicked her violently about the body. In response to her cries, her father-in-law and her sister came into the room and remonstrated with the accused. He grew very wild and threatened to murder his wife and her whole family. The complainant then left the house for her sister's which was opposite to hers. On her return to her house the accused assaulted her again. Her brothers then removed her to Bandora to her aunt's. There she was examined by Dr. Rustomji N. Dordi.

Dr. Dordi in his evidence said that when he examined the complainant she bore two contusions on her legs, four swellings on her head and other slight injuries on her face. He was of opinion that those injuries must have been caused by blows with clenched fists and by kicking.

Mr. Dhondi said that the accused was systematically ill-treating the complainant in spite of his written apologies promising not to do so. Under those circumstances the complainant could not live any longer with her husband.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge. He said he never assaulted his wife. He simply rebuked her for her neglect in household duties and for her indifference towards the children. This case was trumped up against him at the instigation of her brothers.

His Worship could not understand why the complainant should have dragged her husband to the Court, if he was treating her well as all husbands should.

Evidence in the case was then led. In disposing of the case his Worship convicted the accused of the charges and fined him Rs. 25 for the assault and ordered him to pay every month Rs. 30 to the complainant for her maintenance.

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SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

AT a preliminary Meeting of the representatives of various Communities held at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the 29th ultimo it was resolved to invite SUBSCRIPTIONS towards the fund to be called "SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM ENTERTAINMENT FUND." Gentlemen desirous of subscribing to the Fund are requested to send in their Subscriptions either to the Bank of Bombay or to any one of the Undersigned Gentlemen.

SIR HARKISANDAS NURROTUMDAS,
IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA, Esq.,
JAMSETJI ARDASEER WADIA, Esq.,
NIGEL F. PATON, Esq.,
KARIMBHOY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, Esq.,
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEB. 16, 1906.

INDIA IN FAMINE.

FAMINE and scarcity continue to increase and the situation is now distressing. Bombay is not the most seriously affected province, but the outlook is darker than it was, and the numbers on relief are increasing. Belgaum alone has 7,639 destitutes in receipt of relief, Ahmednagar 6,599, Bijapur 4,746, and Poona 1,149, Sholapur, Satara, Jath, Daphlapur, Aundh, Kolhapur and Sangli having smaller numbers. In Belgaum, although no signs of emaciation are yet noticeable, the condition of agriculturists and artisans is not good. Standing cotton is in bad condition in three talukas and totally lost in one. The condition of cattle is deteriorating and animals are being sold in large numbers at low rates, though loans are being granted for the purchase of fodder. Grants are also being made for the improvement of the water-supply. Emigration continues, though two test works, one relief work and a poor-house have been opened and committees for private charity have been organised. The numbers on test works show a falling off, owing, however, to ignorance of metal-breaking work. In Ahmednagar prices still rise, though now ninety per cent. above normal. Government grass is arriving from Khandesh, and cattle are returning from outside owing to the lack of water and fodder. Old and useless cattle are being sold off in many places. The condition of cultivators and agricultural labourers is described as being generally bad. Most labourers have already emigrated, but a few return every week. Distress is deepening in three talukas, and it is said will increase after rabi harvest is over and emigrants return from Khandesh and Berars on completion of cotton ginning. A rush to the works is expected after Holi. No wandering or emaciation is yet noticeable, though small cultivators are beginning to feel the pinch in affected talukas. Takavi is being advanced for the purchase of fodder and the deepening of wells and constructing tanks. Poona reports about fifteen per cent. of the population to have emigrated. Sugar-cane pressing and railway work provide employment, and there is no aimless wandering or emaciation, though distress is increasing. Doubtless a large portion of the fifteen per cent. came to Bombay. From Sholapur a considerable number came here—a fact which will have to be borne in mind in assessing the value of last week's census. In that district fodder is getting dearer and the condition of cattle is deteriorating, though Government grass is arriving. Bijapur reports that the test works have been coverted into relief works. The condition of the town people is fair, but that of the cultivators and field labourers is growing worse. No influx of foreigners has occurred and the demand for labour is low. In the Bombay Presidency over 22,000 are now in receipt of relief in one form or another.

Rajputana reports 84,204 on relief or test works, an increase for the week of 8,708. The condition of cattle is poor in nine districts, where pasturage and fodder are very insufficient. Prices have risen and the people are freely resorting to the works. There is no wandering or large influx of foreigners, but a few cases of emaciation are noticeable. Distress is admittedly severe in Central Bharatpur and increasing in Kasauli, but it is held that in both States relief works, as elsewhere in Rajputana, are adequate. Central India has 45,000 persons in receipt of relief of one description or another, and Baroda 3,000. The most seriously affected area is the United Provinces, with 96,147 persons on relief works. Hail, frost and insects have destroyed such crops as a deficient rainfall had produced. The want of fodder is felt in twenty-one districts, especially in Aligarh, where cattle are being fed on leaves of trees, and in Hanipur, where they are eating chopped thorn bushes. In the Punjab wheat has been damaged by white ants, turnips by tela insects, and rapeseed by frost. Cattle are in an impoverished condition in four districts owing to want of sufficient and proper food. Fodder is scarce everywhere but in three districts, and the leaves of trees and prickly shrubs and sugar-cane heads are being substituted for fodder. Prices are generally high all over India, although in most parts supplies are plentiful.

Burma has good crops and favourable prospects. In Eastern Bengal there is a generally fair outlook, though fodder is insufficient in parts of the Darbhanga district, and elsewhere they are desirous of receiving more rain. The Central Provinces have little cause for complaint and the spring crops promise to be normal. Prices, however, rule high owing to the shortage in the United Provinces and Rajputana. Hyderabad, Deccan, reports fodder scarcity in twenty-seven talukas and water scarcity in sixteen villages, but in Mysore crops are in fairly good condition, cattle are healthy, and water and fodder are generally available except in parts of Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga and Chitaldrug. Coorg has pleasant prospects, and Madras has much to be thankful for, if only that she is better off than the bulk of her neighbours. From the provincial report we find that the standing crops are generally fair, but some in parts of Bellary, Salem, Coimbatore, Tanjore, and Malabar require more rain, and some in parts of Madura and Tinnevelly are withering. Harvests continue with outturn poor to normal and bumper. Pasture is sufficient everywhere except in parts of the Circars and the Deccan. Fodder is scanty in parts of Godavari, South Arcot, Coimbatore, and Tanjore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in eight districts ; has fallen in eight ; and has slightly risen in seven. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows :—Ragi is stationary in five districts ; has fallen in seven ; and has slightly risen in nine. Cholam is stationary in four districts ; has fallen in six ; and has slightly risen in four. Cumbu is stationary in two districts ; has fallen in eight ; and has slightly risen in five. It is satisfactory to know that destitution does not prevail over the entire country. Still a quarter of a million is a large number to have famine-stricken, and the number is increasing week by week.

LORD KITCHENER. WE attach little importance to the telegram our Calcutta contemporary publishes concerning Lord Kitchener and the probability of his going Home to discuss the military administration scheme with the Government. As is well-known, the reforms which the late Government sanctioned and Lord Curzon opposed had been asked for, not only by the present Commander-in-Chief, but also by his predecessors. Much misrepresentation has been indulged in by interested parties and by writers who have merely "glanced at the thing." But the case was put very clearly by Sir Edward Law, ex-Financial Member of Council, in the January number of the "National Review." As he says, prior to the recent change in procedure the following branches of military business were administered by the Government of India in the Military Department, viz., Military accounts, contracts and registration for supply and transport, ordnance, military works, army clothing, Indian Medical Service, Army Remount Department and Marine. All documents relating to the above subjects passed through the Military Department. This Department was in charge of a Member of the Council of the Governor-General, who was known as the Military Member, and although constitutionally he might have been a civilian, in practice he has invariably been a military officer of standing. Under the new procedure there will be two Departments directly under the Governor-General in Council, and called respectively the Military Supply Department and the Army Department. The Military Supply Department will perform the duties of the late Military Department in controlling contracts and registration, ordnance factories, military works, army clothing, Indian Medical Service, and Marine. Documents relating to those subjects intended for the Governor-General in Council will, as laid down in the Secretary of State's Despatch of May 31st, pass through the Military Supply Department, which is to be in charge of a Member of the Council of the Governor-General, whose "functions will be essentially those of a civilian administrator with military knowledge and experience." The Secretary in the Military Supply Department will be the Secretary to the Government of India in that Department. Military accounts, which were under the former Military Department, have now, for stricter control, been assigned to the Finance Department of the Government of India, which is in charge of the Financial Member of the Council of the Governor-General. The new Army Department of the Government of India will have charge of staff and regimental appointments, promotion, discipline, training, organisation, distribution of the army, intelligence, mobilisation, schemes of offence and defence, peace manœuvres, war preparation (excluding supply of materiel), and the conduct of war, in fact all purely military as distinguished from quasi-civil branches. Such material, ammunition, and stores as are required for mobilisation will be entrusted to a personnel directly responsible to the Commander-in-Chief. Documents relating to the above-scheduled questions will pass through the Army Department. The Army Department is to be in charge of the Commander-in-Chief, who is "directly responsible to the Governor-General in Council," and is an Extraordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General. The Secretary in the Army Department will be the Secretary to the Government of India in that Department, who will have the same right of direct access to the Governor-General as any other Secretary to the Government of India, and his responsibilities will be similar to those of all the other Secretaries to the Government of India. The Despatch of May 31st., 1905, lays this down with the utmost distinctness.

FORMER C.'S-IN-C' AND REFORM. In support of the assertion that previous Commanders-in-Chief condemned the old system above referred to, we may quote one or two passages. Lord Roberts, who found friction, delay, obstruction of business and multiplication of work, wrote in 1889 : "To anyone acquainted with the working of the machinery by which the administration of the Army in India is carried on it must be obvious not only that the present procedure has become cumbrous, dilatory and complicated, but that its defects are gradually increasing. . . . Such a state of things is to be regretted. Here are two sets of officers of high capacity, animated by a common zeal, guided by a common sense of duty, and each striving to do their best for the sovereign they serve and the Army to which they belong. Yet each set appears to be pulling a different way, to be following a different object, and to be actuated by a jealous rivalry rather than by a friendly emulation. Such a result can only be brought about by a system so radically faulty that it neutralises individual effort and estranges official relations." Sir George White in 1896 wrote of the difficulties he experienced with the Military Department. So also did Sir William Lockhart. And Lord Dalhousie so long ago as 1852 begged "very strongly to advise that a Military Member besides the Commander-in-Chief should not be regarded as indispensable. . . . As a Military Adviser he is not needed in Council and may be inconvenient as I have just shown. Upon the civil administration he is wholly unfitted to be an adviser at all." The report of the Committee on Indian Army Administration, 1905, reported that in its opinion it had "become incumbent on us to provide a machinery by which, while not imposing on the Commander-in-Chief duties which might equally well be performed by a well trained Civil Department and providing the Viceroy with efficient advice on matters of expenditure which might be over-hastily undertaken, or on measures which might be politically inadvisable, the official in charge of these duties should not administer his Department as a check on the Commander-in-Chief with regard to purely military questions." The Committee also found that the Military Department had recently formed the habit of giving authoritatively an independent opinion on purely military questions ; that the discussions ranging between two Departments had been protracted unjustifiably ; that orders to the Commander-in-Chief, when given, and decisions adverse to his proposals had been conveyed, in many instances by the Military Department alone without reference to the Governor-General in Council, and that a spirit of opposition had grown up between the personnel of the two Departments which was not conducive to the effective discharge of duty. That the Department might give orders without reference seems to be borne out by the recent publication of Lord Curzon's note by the "Statesman," wherein his Excellency complained of precisely the same thing in other departments. The necessity of a change was indisputable. It came, and if the new Secretary of State for India will but peruse the report of the Committee which consisted of Lord Roberts, Sir George White, Sir James Mackay, General Sir John Gordon, Sir Edward Law, Sir Cotton Godley and Lord Salisbury, he will see that there is no occasion for further discussion, much less to send for Lord Kitchener to talk matters over.

THE Railway Board will return to Calcutta from Burma early next week.

SIR BAMFYLDE FULLER has postponed his tour to Silchar, and will remain in Dacca for the present.

REPORTS from Jellalabad show that the Amir of Kabul is in excellent health. The duration of his stay there is uncertain.

THE "Pioneer" says there is reported to be shortage of English coal at Bombay, and the railways here are indenting largely upon the Bengal coalfields for immediate supplies.

THE Committee on the Assam Labour Question assembles in Calcutta in the first instance, but will make tours later on in the labour districts.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Oriental, with the homeward Mails of the 10th instant arrived at Aden at 6 a. m. yesterday.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay, under the authority vested in him by the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892, has been pleased to nominate Sirdar Nawroji Padamji to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

ACCORDING to the report of the Doctor attached to the Russian Consulate at Teheran no less than 99 per cent of the plague cases which have occurred in the Maisar district of the province of Seistan have proved fatal. The authorities are said to be taking every precaution to prevent the spread of the disease.

THE Railway Board contemplate a visit to Chittagong in April next with a view to inspect the Assam-Bengal Railway and the jetty accomodation at the Port. The Jetty scheme has been approved by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and it only remains for the Railway Board to indicate their approval.

H. M. S. RENOWN arrived at Karachi on Tuesday last and was berthed at the Erskine Wharf. According to the original programme of the Royal tour, it was arranged that the Renown would stay at Karachi until the arrival of T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales, but, owing to the prevalence of small-pox at Mahora, she was ordered back to Bombay, and is expected to reach here to-day.

AN Ahmedabad telegram says :—Monsoonish and cloudy weather was reported throughout the Ahmedabad district on Wednesday, and drizzling rain fell at Ahmedabad. This fall, however, has disconcerted the cultivators, who consider rain out of season as presaging a bad time when the monsoons are due, and fears are entertained that the cotton, wheat and other crops will be damaged by it.

PARTICULARS are published of an extraordinary meeting held at Calcutta on Wednesday at which Babu Surendra Nath Banerji, Baboo Norendra Nath Sen and other leaders of the Hindu community took active part to present silver medals and to garland some twenty persons who were prosecuted in connection with the recent Swadeshi and partition troubles. A Bengal student who had received fifteen stripes in the Calcutta Police Court for creating a disturbance in the streets was one of those specially welcomed in this scandalous assembly, which will, it is feared, alienate much sympathy from those concerned in it.

The South Mysore Planters' Association have passed the following resolution :—"That the members of the North and South Mysore Planters' Association, having heard with regret that Sir Krishna Murti's term of office expires early this season, desire to place on record their appreciation of his services in the past as Dewan, and their hope that his term of office may be continued." It is said to more than probable that Sir Krishna Murti will continue as Dewan of Mysore for some time yet, although it is rumoured that the appointment of Mr. Madhava Rao, Dewan of Travancore and late Councillor of Mysore, as Sir Krishna Murti's successor, is being much discussed in Travancore now.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 13 Feb. was 906, giving a death-rate of 60·71 per annum per thousand as against 100·17 the corresponding period of last year and 104·33 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 84 died from fevers ; 121, plague ; 9, small-pox ; 12 measles ; 2 leprosy ; 54 phthisis ; 30 diseases of the nervous system ; 299 affections of the respiratory organs ; 42 diarrhœa ; 44, dysentery; 43 still-born ; 131 old age and debility ; 18 accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain 21 ; Brahmin, 25 ; Lingaet, 5 ; Bhattia, 3 ; Hindu of other caste, 450, Hindu low caste, 131 ; Musalman, 199 ; Parsee, 24 ; Jew, 1 ; Native Christian, 29 ; Eurasian, 2 ; European, 3 ; and Negro-African, 3. The total number of births was 386 as against 323 the corresponding period of last year, and 273 the average over the past five years.

BOOKS ON SERIOUS SUBJECTS.

THE TRUE STORY OF GEORGE ELIOT, by William Mottram (George Bell and Sons), is a monograph on the great novelist in her relation to "Adam Bede" whose family and habitations in connection with the local references in the story are all enlarged upon. There are eighty-six illustrations that show us the churches, chapels, residences and farm-houses of the "Adam Bede" country ; the identity of the different characters with members of George Eliot's family is traced and that by a man who claims descent from a sister of the novelist's father and must consequently know the whole tradition of the neighbourhood in which, moreover, he resided for years. Twelve of the chapters forming this volume appeared in "The Leisure Hour" and they gave, as the writer knew it from family sources, the real life story of Adam Bede, Seth Bede, Mrs. Poyzer and Dinah Morris. Four new chapters are now added to these, dealing with matters relating to George Eliot herself. One is devoted to a plain statement of the simple facts of her union with George H. Lewes. Mr. Mottram, who, be it observed, is a pastor of his church, thinks that it is most desirable that Miss Evans' action in this conjunction should stand in the clearest light possible and he therefore sets forth the specific facts as he knows them. "Admirers of George Eliot's works," Mr. Mottram writes, "are confronted with harsh indictments as to the errors of her life. They are even adjured, while enjoying her fiction, to bewail her dangerous lapses from ways of purity and righteousness. While profiting by her ethics, they are warned to loathe her example. All this is entirely due to her alliance with Mr. Lewes. Apart from this union, George Eliot's life was not only blameless, but beneficent in a high degree, and her character is entirely stainless." He has written this chapter that explains the situation "under the compelling influence of duty," and blames the then state of the law for the cloud that lay on the reputation of George Eliot. If the present Divorce Law had then been on the Statute book there would probably never have been a word against George Lewes and Miss Evans' union. But though Mr. Lewes' wife had left him in the most flagrant manner, he could not have got a divorce without an expenditure of trouble and money prohibitive for a man of his means. It was long after Mrs. Lewes had abandoned her home, husband and children for the second time that he and Miss Evans met. She was then aged 30 and Assistant Editor of the "Westminster Review," to which George Lewes was a contributor. Acquaintance ripened into friendship and when that again had changed into a warmer feeling, they determined to be a law unto themselves and to announce to their friends that they meant to be husband and wife. They went away for a little while to the Continent, where some believe a wedding ceremony was performed—which, of course, could not in any way alter the circumstances of the case, though it might have satisfied some illogical critics. Mr. Mottram quotes the words of one of the sons of Mr. Lewes, to all of whom George Eliot was a most wise and tender mother, in contradiction of the theory that she had wronged that lady. This chapter is of unique interest both for the admirers and the critics of the novelist as is that on her religious views and another on "The evolution of George Eliot" describing her early years. The writer declares that his role is not that of an advocate, but in the narration of the facts it is easy to see that he strives to vindicate with sincerity and enthusiasm the gifted authoress who was also his kinswoman.

MISSIONS FROM THE MODERN VIEW, by Robert A. Hume (Fleming H. Revell Co.), embodies a series of lectures that were delivered at different American Theological seminaries and at the University of Chicago, with two chapters added, illustrating the manner in which Mr. Hume addresses Indians when he explains to them his interpretation of the Christian mission. The lectures are very interesting and indicate the broad and humane view taken by Mr. Hume of the true work of a missionary, how essential it is for him to have some knowledge of the people among whom he works, of their psychological bent, and of the religion they profess, not in the popular, abusive way that often prevails, but as taught by their own priests. The enlightened missionary must know the traditions current among as well as the nature of those whom he wishes to influence. All this he urges without setting aside in the least the enthusiasm for his own belief which prompted him to come forth to an alien land. Mr. Hume discusses in how far a missionary should use authority, and how much he should depend upon personal influence apart from a claim to command. This is a nice question and one to which the writer, with all his experience, does not give a more definite answer than in suggesting that by example and precept, in love and gentleness, but also with plainness of reproof, he should lead rather than drive his charge. In studying missions from the psychological point of view, it is, we are told, as important "to appreciate that human nature is essentially one in all the world, and that the human mind works on similar lines in every land and race, as to appreciate that there are differences in the working of minds of different races," that is, there are universal psychological laws, but all minds follow them in varying ways. The differences in the Oriental and Occidental mental activities may, perhaps, be thus explained. The breadth of Mr. Hume's view may be gathered from his quoting Kipling to show that though "East is East and West is West" both will one day stand where

"There is neither East nor West.
Nor border, nor breed, nor birth."

One chapter, devoted to studying the historical development of Hinduism, will be read with interest by Hindus as well as others who desire to know the origin of much that puzzles them in the religion of the great majority of the Indian people. The writer is clearly one who does not wish to err through ignorance of the creeds of those people among whom he works, and strives to spread the knowledge of the religion of which he is an enthusiastic professor and enlightened missionary.

BUDDHISM, by Annie H. Small (J. M. Dent & Co.), is a condensed study of the teaching of Gautama Buddha and a comparison of the truths inculcated by that great teacher with the Christian ideal of perfection. The sketch is intended to throw into clear relief the superiority of the Christian faith while not denying the high aspirations and noble virtue of the founder of Buddhism. It is in fact a glorified tract, the writer quoting largely from the Bible, from Sir Edwin Arnold and from the words of wisdom attributed to the Buddha himself, from Mazzini, Professor Drummond, Martineau and many other students of the sublime. The following are some of the last words in this little volume, to which the writer leads up by carefully selected quotation:—"The Buddha claimed through travail and sorrow to have discovered his gospel of the Path to emancipation from the Self-life. The Christ came from the Father, according to the vision of the Seers, to bring a gospel of recovered sonship ; and, through travail, sorrow, death and rising (for it was impossible that the grave should hold Him) to reveal the way back into the true life."

This compact comparison gives the whole gist of the book.

The Report of THE MADRAS INDUSTRIAL AND ARTS EXHIBITION in 1903, by H. T. Harris, has recently seen the light (Shrinivasa, Varadachari and Co., Madras). It gives a descriptive and critical account of the exhibition illustrated by twenty-one photo-process plates with the important award list and an index. The fourteen groups into which the exhibits were divided have many pages devoted to each, the principal exhibitors are mentioned by name, and their wares described. The opening and closing ceremonies with the speeches delivered on each occasion are adequately dwelt on and the whole forms an admirable record of the first exhibition held in Madras and organised by the people themselves from start to finish.

THAT Mr. Coningsby Disraeli would not in the present deluge of Radicalism succeed in holding the Altringham Division was almost a foregone conclusion, but many, besides his own supporters, will regret a defeat which removes from the House of Commons one of its most famous names. It has always been one of the glories of the House that names great in history still appeared upon its roll, but in the new House there will be a woeful deficiency of them, and it is a pity that one of the most famous of all should have disappeared.

UNIONIST LEADERSHIP.

FISCAL REFORM.

MR. BALFOUR WRITES TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 15.

Mr. Balfour writing to Mr. Chamberlain holds that Fiscal Reform must remain the first constructive work of the Unionists. He considers a moderate general tariff on manufactured goods and a small duty on foreign corn would not be objectionable in principle.

Mr. Chamberlain has replied: "I entirely agree and gladly accept the policy you indicate. My services are entirely at your disposal."

The papers consider Mr. Balfour has surrendered.

LATER.

Mr. Balfour presided this morning at the Unionist meeting. 5,000 were present including the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Curzon, Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hugh Cecil.

The Unionists unanimously passed a vote of confidence in Mr. Balfour. The discussion lasted an hour and a half.

Mr. Chamberlain cordially supported Mr. Balfour, but the Duke of Devonshire in a long and dignified speech indicated his inability to agree to the fiscal policy.

The "Times" and "Daily Telegraph" cordially rejoice over the unity established between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain.

DARING OUTRAGE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Savings Bank Attacked.

PUNISHMENT FOR BOMB THROWERS.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

A band of men armed with revolvers attacked the Savings Bank at St. Petersburg yesterday at daylight.

The Police drove them off after severe fighting in which several were killed.

The Polish revolutionaries announce they have abandoned political strokes and will resort henceforth to bombs. The Governor of Odessa has notified that the possessors of explosives or their accomplices will be executed without trial.

Two hundred and seven soldiers and 289 inhabitants, including many women, will be tried in connection with the disorders at Krasnoyarsk.

THE FORTHCOMING SPANISH MARRIAGE.

Unseemly Correspondence.

BISHOPS AT VARIANCE.

A correspondence is proceeding in the "Times" regarding the forthcoming marriage of the Princess Ena to King Alfonso.

The Bishop of London wrote intimating that some protest had been made against what seemed possibly to be a conversion by order.

Father Vaughan replies condemning any attempt to cast suspicion on the sincerity of the Princess Ena, and the public may be satisfied that the Princess would not be received into the Catholic Church without the solemn assurance that she was acting from conscientious convictions.

MR. BALFOUR'S ADDRESS.

Views Well-known.

AND UNCHANGED.

Mr. Balfour, in his address to the electors, says that a detailed explanation of his views is not needed, as his opinions are well known and recent events have made no change in them.

SWEARING IN MEMBERS.

The House of Commons to-day began swearing in members and the process will last for two days.

HONGKONG LOAN.

The Hongkong loan of £1,100,000, with interest at 3 1-2 per cent., has been issued at 99.

HONOURS FOR PRESIDENT LOUBET.

St. Andrew in Brilliants.

The Tsar has sent President Loubet the Order of St. Andrew in brilliants.

INCITING CONSCRIPTS IN FRANCE.

Anti-militarist placards in Paris inciting conscripts against their officers have been torn down by the Police and 2,300 of the signatories will be prosecuted.

THE COMING ROYAL SPEECH.

"Nothing Surprising."

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at the National Liberal Club, said the King's Speech would contain nothing surprising.

NEW EDITOR OF "PUNCH."

LONDON, FEB. 15.

Sir Francis Burnand has retired from the editorship of "Punch," and will be succeeded by Mr. Owen Seaman, at present sub-editor.

THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

Franco-German Interview.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 15.

Herr von Radowitz, the German Delegate at Algeciras, had a prolonged interview with M. Revoil, the French Delegate, yesterday and explained the German views on the police question.

LATER.

In the interview between Herr Radowitz and M. Revoil, the former used most general terms on the question of policing and no progress was made.

GREEK CHAMBER DIS. SOLVED.

LONDON, FEB 15.

The Greek Chamber has been dissolved and the elections take place on 8th April.

SANDSTORM IN EGYPT.

All vessels have been detained in the Suez Canal owing to a sandstorm.

THE SIMLA RAILWAY

The "Times" report that the shareholders of the Delhi-Umballa Railway intend asking the Indian Government to increase the offer for the Kalka-Simla Railway to £350,000.

A DEPUTATION ON THE TSAR.

The Tsar has received a deputation of Buriats (a Mongolian tribe in the neighbourhood of Lake Baikal) headed by their priest Pandidokhatba. They presented a loyal address and gifts.

MR. BRODRICK ON TOUR.

Mr. Brodrick starts to-day on a protracted tour in India and South Africa.

THE NATAL OUTRAGE.

The Secretary for Native Affairs in Natal met the Chiefs at Illovo, who promised to pay the poll tax. The strained situation has thus been relieved.

STEAMER MOORINGS AT THE CHITPORE CANAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 15.

The Calcutta Port Commissioners announce the completion of one set of steamer moorings at the entrance of the Chitpore Canal and the commencement of another set. This is the first step towards the conversion of the reach of the Hooghly River above the bridge into an active section of the port.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 15.

There were in all some 6,000 plague deaths in India in the week ending the 10th instant for which figures are to-day published.

CYCLONIC WEATHER AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 15.

Unseasonable cyclonic weather has prevailed throughout yesterday and to-day here. Heavy rain is falling.

CRICKET IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 15.

A cricket match between the representatives of the English public schools and Indian schools begins at Eden Gardens here next Saturday. The following names are mentioned for the Indian schools team:—A. B. Rosser, L. Rosser, H. Greak, H. Bayley, A. E. Cooper, F. Ryan, Jackjee, H. Chandler, R. Marsden, M. Quiterio and C. Barlow; also Templeton and Macready.

For the English schools team the names of Eddis, Bray, Cumberledge, Lord Francis Scott, Hilary, Lieutenant Walker, H. A. I. Guise, F. H. Stewart, J. E. Elliott and Whiteaway are mentioned as probable players, and the other vacancies will be filled by Military players.

MORE PRESS BOYCOTTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 15.

The "Statesman" comments adversely upon the action taken by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam in stopping the issue of the "Provincial Gazette" to "The Sylhet Weekly Chronicle" in consequence of the refusal of the editor of that journal to contradict a statement he had published regarding the offences alleged against the Gurkhas at Barisal.

PROTECTION OF PEARL FISHERIES.

THE Ceylon "Gazette" publishes the draft of an ordinance to make better provision for the protection of the Pearl Fisheries of Ceylon. It proposes to protect pearl-producing oysters of all descriptions, including the "window oyster" and any exotic species which may be introduced. The exclusive right of fishing for pearl oysters is vested in the Crown; power is taken to protect fishing within specified limits without a license, and to make regulations for the management, control, development, and improvement of the pearl fisheries off the coasts of Ceylon.

[As the outcome of experiments made by some of the largest of the English Railways it has been found that the temperature of Railway Compartments is raised 3° Fahrenheit by the use of oil gas giving a light equal to 18 candle power. In these days when the public are calling for an increase in the amount of light supplied in Railway Carriages, it would be interesting to ascertain what would be the increase in temperature by lighting a dining car with oil gas giving a candle power equal to that now afforded by Electric light on the best British Railways, viz:—upwards of 400 c.p. Surely a thermometer under such circumstances would indicate fever heat.

THE FARMER'S FRIEND.

Death of Mr. Jeffreys, the Famous ex-Deputy Speaker.

A SAD ANNIVERSARY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 14.

The death is announced of Mr. Jeffreys, Unionist member for Basingstoke.

[BY ARLEY.]

By a sad coincidence Mr. Jeffreys has passed away exactly four years to a day since he was inducted into the position of Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means, a position in which he on several occasions ruled over the deliberation of the Mother of Parliaments. It happened in the history of the late Government that both the Speaker, Mr. Gully (now Viscount Selby), and the Deputy Speaker, Mr. Lowther (now Speaker), were ill at the same time, and in their absence Mr. Jeffreys took their place and acted the part of Speaker with much tact and grace. His induction into the position is likely long to be quoted as one of the curiosities of Parliamentary procedure. Mr. Jaffreys, although, of course, a barrister, had always been the champion of the agricultural interest in the House, he being not merely a large landowner, but a practical farmer who farmed his own land. He was a country gentleman of the best type, a grand man to hounds, and in days of yore a famous sprinter at Oxford; and when the important post of Chairman of Ways and Means in the House of Commons fell vacant no one suspected that Mr. Jeffreys would be called upon to fill the vacancy. Not only that, but he was placed in the position unknown to the House, and when the members separated on the 14th February 1902 they did not know who had been made the new Chairman. Mr. Bowles, who always has a watchful eye in these matters, had warned Mr. Balfour that the King's consent was necessary to the appointment, but Mr. Balfour, with that "studied disrespect" to the House with which the Irish members love to reproach him, had slipped Mr. Jeffreys into a post (in the absence of Mr. Lowther) in which he was vested with full powers of executive authority over the House.

Nevertheless Mr. Jeffreys made a very popular Chairman, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Jeffreys had been great friends for many years, and they bore something of a likeness to one another and their tastes were much in common. They were the same age (57) and the ex-Prime Minister was at Cambridge when Mr. Jeffreys ran for Oxford in the quarter-mile against the Cantabs. Mr. Jeffreys entered the House as Member for Basingstoke in 1887, and had consistently exerted himself on behalf of the farming community; but he also took a keen interest in the welfare of old service men and was responsible for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Electoral Disabilities Removal Act. Mr. Jeffreys was a very spruce figure in the House, with ample stature and much dignity, his only physical defect being short-sightedness. His family hailed from Acton in Denbighshire, and he claimed a descent from the tenth century. As a lawyer he went to the Western Circuit for a time, but being a rich man soon tired of the uphill struggle of a young barrister and went back to his broad acres in Hampshire.

Equally he tired of the Chairmanship of Ways and Means in the House, and vacated that position last year, when he was made Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board. Basingstoke had always been kind to him at the polls, and in 1895 and 1900 he was returned without the trouble of a contest, and in the recent elections he was one of the few prominent Conservatives who managed to retain his seat. Though not a great statesman, Mr. Jeffreys was one of the most useful members of his party, and he was as popular there as he was amongst the sturdy yeomen of Hampshire. It is a sad fact that although the swearing in of the new members is only now proceeding the new House of Commons has already lost two of its members, Mr. Annand, member for East Aberdeenshire, having passed away three or four days ago.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SUCCESS IN THE ANDAMANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 15.

The wireless telegraph installation connected with Port Blair continues to work well.

A report to-day issued for the month of January past shows that in all 673 messages containing close upon thirty thousand words, including 288 messages containing 5,434 words, classed as private, were transmitted backwards and forwards successfully. Of this total, 50 messages containing 2,930 words were exchanged with warships.

COOLY RECRUITING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 15.

Arrangements are being made by combined railways and steamship companies plying between the cooly recruiting districts and Assam to issue tickets, the price of which can be collected from the Tea Gardens concerned to facilitate the movement of labour to the estates. The arrangement proposed is a development of the tin ticket system already used for conveyance of coolies between South India and Ceylon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 15.

Major A. H. Bingley, D. A. A. G., Army Headquarters, proceeds home at the end of March on seven months' leave.

The King's Own Regiment have gone into camp here preparatory to sailing for Burma next Wednesday.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, who relieve them here, arrive next Sunday.

THE Directorship of the institute for Medical Research in the Federated Malay States was officially offered to Dr. Aldo Castellani, Director of the Bacteriological Institute, Colombo, while he was in England on leave. To have accepted it would, no doubt, have been very much to his advantage, as the Singapore appointment is admittedly a much more important position and the salary attached to it is practically double what the Bacteriological Director gets in Ceylon. Dr. Castellani, however, decided to decline the offer and return to Ceylon.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, FEB. 15.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales closed their visit to the Nizam's Dominions to-night. The Prince took the train at Nekonda from the Narsimpett shooting camp, and the Princess entrained at Hyderabad to join the Prince at Wadi for the journey to Benares, where they arrive on Sunday. The accounts from the shooting camp show that the Prince obtained excellent sport, bagging three tigers and a panther. The first tiger was shot immediately after the panther and as it was bounding over the body of the slain beast.

INDIA'S DEFENCES.

LORD KITCHENER WANTED.

INCREDIBLE STORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 15.

A special cable to the "Statesman" from London states that it is understood that Mr. John Morley approves of Lord Minto's military scheme. The cable adds: "Lord Kitchener comes to England for consultation with the authorities. His position is a delicate one and his resignation would not be a surprise."

LATER.

The telegram to the "Statesman" from London regarding Lord Kitchener's possible journey home may be contradicted in a positive manner. In the first place the Commander-in-Chief cannot leave India without resigning his appointment. Moreover, as is generally known, Lord Minto and Lord Kitchener are in absolute agreement over the proposed rules for Military administration in India which have been arrived at. There can scarcely be any necessity for the latter to proceed to England to discuss matters. Lord Minto's relations with Mr. John Morley have been most friendly since the Liberals came into power, and there is every probability of an early settlement of the present Military situation.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 15.

No official communication has yet reached Calcutta confirmatory of the "Statesman's" news from London to the effect that Lord Kitchener goes home to discuss the Military reorganisation scheme with the authorities in England. Such an arrangement would be most natural, however, under the circumstances. The only difficulty which stands in its way is that a Commander-in-Chief cannot, as the law now stands, leave India without vacating his appointment. A similar provision applies to a Viceroy, but it was got over in Lord Curzon's case. There appears to be no particular reason, therefore, why the same should not be done for Lord Kitchener. In any case a change in the law is desirable in this respect, since it is obviously to the public interest that the Cabinet should be able to consult a Viceroy or a Commander-in-Chief personally, when, as in this case, a very big reform involving the question of the defence of the Empire has to be settled.

THE RISING SUNS.

Ian Hamilton says in his book that Sepoys, and of course Japs are better than Tommies. The idea seems fitter for doggerel verse, than sober prose, so I attempt to render it in rhyme, with humble apologies to those quoted.

It is no longer *comme il faut*
To quote Jomini, Kraft, Marbot.
'Tis found their notions always were
Too small in scale, and *pas la guerre*.
The phrase though has a foreign ring—
I should have said: Not quite the thing.
All their strategic combinations
Were made for squads, not for armed nations;
And all their tactics, half their data,
Both faulty and quite out of date are.
To be a soldier now a fellow
Has to be born brown, black, or yellow.
If you are modern—not a fogey—
You must take lessons from old Nogi;
Or spend your leave in Yokohama,
And get your tips from great Oyama
(I almost said the Tasby Lama—
But he don't live round Fushiyama);
For you can surely not do better
At either Camberley or Quetta.
Napoleon, Frederick, Caligula
And Jeffries—he of Keelabdula—
Bill Adams, Bobs de Wet, and K.,
A sorry lot of bunglers they.
Scouting! why that book of B.-P.
Would make a Chinese coolie weepe.
The British Tar—he too is no go:
Brittania's trident's gone to Togo!
We also learn from an *attache*
(To read it makes one feel quite *fache*)
That Sepoys can lick Atkins hollow
(A statement hard indeed to swallow);
For really "A" when angry's tougher
Than any blackman *koosh* or *khafa*.
To quote again from the *attache*,
Who, as I said, makes one quite *fache*,
The white man's burden now is lifted
And on to yellow shoulders shifted
In other words it seems quite mete
That Sahbs should now take a back seat.
To say it plain, in fact be blunt,
Their place is not now in the front;
And Tommy Atkins and Jack Tar
To glory now must bid Ta ta.
We'll render India safe and happy
By handing the concern to Jappy;
And Tommy'll do for Nogi's dooly
Or at a pinch for punkah coolie,
And K. of K., our Light of Asia,
Might start a girl's school for the Geisha,
Make Ind a gift to our ally
And the Staff Corps a Corps de Ballet;
For war and warlike operations
Pertain henceforth to coloured nations—
Since Anno Domino nineteen one
A yellow era has begun
And 'twould now be a hollow mockery
To go to Tokio for mere crockery
Or silken gowns, curios, kimonos
Or girls with tiny eyes and no nose;
Or painted fans, Mousmes and Saki,
Or Geishas, strictly, straight though larky;
For don't cher know, my deah good fellah,
Since the said year we've changed *tout cela*,
The only things past Singapore
Now to be got are tips on war.
Soldiering's left us bound Far East—
So I-an-ito says at least.
He's travelled there, so should know best.
He's serious too, so t'aint no jest.
But stay; is our I-an-ito
A pandering to men in the street-o?
His book, Vulgar advertis men?
For purpose of self aggrandi ement?
To prove, by crabbing his own nation,
His penetrating observation?
—A. D. E. in the "Pioneer."

A REPORT from Jessore states that a very violent storm causing destruction of property occurred there on the afternoon of the 10th instant. Its effects were confined to the Sadi station.

CONCERNING CREMATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the telegram in your recent issue from your Calcutta correspondent regarding the Calcutta Crematorium being now in full working order, I think a short reference to the labours of a Parliamentary Committee bearing on cremation in its legal aspect will be read with much interest. A Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the sufficiency of the existing law as to the disposal of the dead for securing an accurate record of the causes of death in all cases, and especially for detecting them where death may have been due to poison, violence, or criminal neglect, made their second report of progress in matters referred to them and agreed to a second report. The Committee was nominated on 27th March 1893, and consisted of Messrs. Arch and Broakfield, Dr. Cameron, Dr. Farquharson, Sir Walter Forster, Messrs. Hozier and Heywood-Johnstone, Sir Thomas Lea, Mr. MacNeill, Sir Stafford Northcote and Sir Henry Roscoe, with the usual power to send for persons' papers and records. Of the eminent and distinguished scientists examined by the Committee, we find the names of Mr. John Frederick Joseph Sykes, M. D.; Mr George Danford Philips Thomas, M. D., M. R. C. S.; Sir Spencer Wills, Bart., M. D., F. R. C. S.; Mr. Thomas Rigby Grimshaw, M. D.; Sir Henry Thomson, F. R. C. S.; Mr. Frederick Walter Lowndes, M. R. C. S.; Mr. John Tatham, M. A., M. D.; Mr. Horatio Nelson Hardy, F. R. C. S. (Edin); Mr. Henry Duncan Little John, M. D.; Dr. Robert Reid Rentoul; Mr. George Brown, M. R. C. S.; Mr. James Burn Russell, M. D.; Mr. John Glouster, M. D.; Sir Charles Cameron, Bart, M. D., LL. D.; Dr. William Agle M. D., M. R. C. P.; Dr. Henry Westwood Hoffman. After summarising the evidence on defects of the existing law, on importance of certification, on the law of death registration in the United Kingdom, on deaths not medically certified, on cases reported to the Coroner, &c,&c., on deaths certified by a Medical attendant, the burial certificate, disposal of the dead, burial, the report referring to cremation as a method of disposing of a dead body, say that the question in connection with cremation is the supposed danger to the community arising from the fact that with the destruction of the body the possibility of obtaining evidence of the cause of death by "post mortem" examination also disappears. When suspicions of foul play have arisen in reference to a body that has been disposed of by burial, an exhumation and "post mortem" examination of such body has often furnished conclusive evidence of the cause of death. It is evident that with the burning of the body the possibility of making such an examination disappears. Unless, therefore, special precautions be taken previous to cremation to obtain satisfactory evidence of the cause of death, this method (cremation) of disposal of bodies would serve to lessen the risks of detection incurred by those who have brought about the death of any person by foul play. The precautions taken by the Cremation Society before a body is cremated by them were explained to you, Committee. It appears that two special certificates of the cause of death from medical men are obtained in such cases, and one of these certificates sets forth that, in the opinion of the person certifying, there are no circumstances connected with the death which would make exhumation of the body hereafter necessary. If these certificates are inconclusive, a "post mortem" examination is ordered and, in the event of the relatives objecting to such an examination, the Society refuses to cremate the body. If, however, in a doubtful case the body is eventually cremated, portions of the liver, kidney, and stomach are retained and preserved in spirit for subsequent examination, if occasion should arise." The Committee wind up this part of the report by stating it as its "opinion that, with the precautions adopted in connection with Cremation Society, there is little probability that cases of crime would escape detection, but inasmuch as these precautions are purely voluntary, your Committee consider that, in the interests of public safety, such regulations should be enforced by law. The evidence of Sir Henry Thomson, so far as cremation is concerned, is of great importance, who, in his evidence, hands in to the Committee forms of two special certificates required by the Cremation Society—(1) of the cause of death and circumstances connected therewith and (2) questions to be answered by the medical man who personally attended the deceased. Referring to Cremation, Professor Ludwig Buchner, M.D., in his new work "Last Words on Materialism," reviewing the life and teachings of the gifted scientist and thinker Jacob Moleschatt, observes as follows with reference to his great scientific work, "The circulation of life": "Metabolism is first treated in almost poetic diction; it is in a sense the keystone of his construction. Throughout the whole of his work, the author; has shewn that what we call decay, destruction, or death, cannot be taken in this sense in nature, there is neither beginning nor end in the unceasing circulation of matter, and the finest germs of life are to be found in ruin and decay. From this point of view Moleschatt makes a vigorous attack on the practice of interring the dead, which withdraws so much valuable matter from circulation. He may thus in a sense be regarded a pioneer in the agitation of cremation. If we could burn our dead, he says, 'we should enrich the air with carbonic acid, and ammonia and the ashes which contain the means of building up new ureals, animals and men, would convert our moors into fertile meadows. Yet we waste daily in our graveyards alkalies, earths, phosphoric acid, the phosphoric and salts which are undeniably the most important tissue builders in the germs of wheat and oats and the bodies of animals and men." Further on Dr. Buchner says:—"He (Jacob Moleschat) seems to have remained faithful to the end to his materialistic opinions. Ten months afterwards the hand of death was laid upon him; in his own phraseology, he arose again in the eternal play of atoms, or the eternal metabolism. True to his principles, and his horror of earth burial, he had directed that his remains should be cremated and the ashes cast on the breeze. The first part of his request was fulfilled. Legal difficulties prevented the execution of the second part, and it was therefore decided to suspend the ashes in a porous vase in the vault."—Yours, &c.,

A PARSI CREMATIONIST.

February 15th.

MOTOR TRAFFIC AT MAHABLESHWAR.

The following draft rule which it is proposed to make for regulating motor traffic within the limits of Mahableshwar in supersession of rule 13 (2) of the rules published in Government Notification N. 6690, dated the 21st December 1904, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-in-Council on or after the 1st March 1906.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed as aforesaid will be considered by the Governor-in-Council.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Bombay Motor-vehicles Act, 1904 (Bombay II of 1904), the Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following rule in supersession of rule 13 (2) of the rules published in Government Notification No. 6690, dated the 21st December 1904:—

13. (2) No person shall drive a motor-vehicle within the limits of Mahableshwar except in accordance with the written permission of the Superintendent, who may grant or refuse such permission at his absolute discretion, and may in granting it prescribe such general or special conditions as he thinks fit:

Provided that on first arrival for, or final departure after, a bona fide visit to Mahableshwar for the purpose of residence any person may, without such permission, drive, or be conveyed in, a motor-vehicle to or from such place as the Superintendent may notify as the depot for motor-vehicles at Mahableshwar.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

The Empire Frock.

ON FLIRTATION.

LADIES' HEALTH SOCIETY.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

MANY women still hesitate about wearing the Empire frock through fear of being too conspicuous; yet there is no reason for abstaining, if the Empire style suits them. For street wear I can understand the shrinking from the public gaze and stare, or the fear of outspoken criticism and comments, but for the drawing-room, evening wear, receptions, etc., the adoption of the Empire frock has become quite a "fait accompli." Of course, there are, and there always will be, women who begin favouring a fashion, when its vogue is quite expiring; such as these are sure to condemn the Empire modes as too new and too daring, though they have been seen and worn for many months already; such retardataires will end by wearing them, but only when their vogue is past.

I am far from advising a reckless plunge into the sometimes treacherous sea of Fashion, and it is, but prudent and wise to watch from the shore, if the latest essay of La Mode is likely to be a success or not, and to continue the metaphor, to study which way the tide is going before making one's own start. But in everything there is a just a milieu. Why wait until a style is either vulgarised or hopelessly demode before adopting it? Besides if a fashion is considered too original or striking by the timid-minded woman, whose dislike to attracting attention is quite natural and a sign of refinement, why, nothing easier, with the wide range that to-day's modes afford us, than to alter and arrange, simplify or decorate, so as to transform a gown to suit one's taste and type.

But these transformations must be very adroitly contrived, so as to preserve the modish character of the model frock, while giving it a quiet cachet, rendering it less assertive. For instance, here is a very chic, but perhaps too strikingly so, Empire, gown of lemon colour satin, veild with soft yellow mousseline de soie, while over the whole was worn a peplum-like dress of cream mousseline de soie embroidered in gold and strewn with roses of turquoise velvet. A small bolero of gold cloth, with a depassant of blue velvet, was ornamented with garlands of turquoise and gold roses. The sleeves were of transparent gold lace with a fringe-like trimming of the same flower. Such a frock could be easily altered in certain details and yet retain its elegance and originality. The lemon colour might be replaced by a softer tint; rose under pale pink would admirably fulfil the purpose. The overdress of mousseline de soie would look prettier in white, if worn over pink, while the velvet roses would present less of a contrast if of the same rose tint as the underdress. A lining of pale pink mousseline de soie under the sleeves would "flatter" the arms, and at the same time take from their barenness.

Shall we wear the Empire hats? We have been told, and repeatedly told, that, however great may become the vogue of the Empire frock, yet we shall never come back to the eccentric and voluminous headgear of the period. In spite of these prophecies, there is to be recorded an essay, an innovation, a tendency towards the dreaded modes This new tentative, like the revival of the Empire gown, comes from Paquin. It cannot be said yet if the fashion will take or not, as the success of many a mode depends very often more on caprice, through having been started by some attractive personality, or on the name of the creator, than upon its prettiness and suitability. This new hat, which, I am sure, will raise many comments, protests, admiration, and criticism, and which may yet cause a revolution in the millinery world, was of pale blue velvet, somewhat of the mushroom shape, and somewhat of the capote, with a high crown and a huge white mar about on the side. It was worn with an Empire dress of white voile desoie, trimmed with silver lace on the skirt and around the decolletage, while the waistband was composed of a large silver galon, finished with a bow a little on the left side. The ensemble of both toilette and chapeau was perfectly homogeneous.

As a matter of fact, it would be far more logical were the Empire hats to accompany our Empire dresses and coats. We wear so much already which belongs to that period—scarves, shoes, fans, bags, jewels, combs, and furs; all these, except for some slight modifications, might have been handed down to us by the belles of the Imperial Court. Why should our hats be out of harmony with the rest? There is no reason why they should, but, then, what has reason or logic to do with the despotic decrease of fashion?

"Flirtation, as it was understood not so very long since," says a ladies' paper, "has apparently become obsolete. Obscure corners of conservatories, dimly-lit recesses of picture galleries, and billiard-rooms and libraries, are no longer eagerly sought for, and 'sitting-out' is not done in couples, but en masse." This conjures up a horrid vision of a public meeting for the purposes of flirtation. But there is the best reason for believing that two's company and a mass is none. Once upon a time the beautiful word "flapper," as describing a girl whose hair is still "down," was confined to schoolboy and undergraduate slang. The progress of civilisation has now brought it into the ladies' papers, as thus. All the secret thoughts of the average girl emerging from the "flapper" stage turn on love, and she is consumed with curiosity on a hundred matters about which she dare not inquire. She seeks for information in novels. The result is that she forms a totally erroneous and generally silly conception of life. After all, many of us besides the "average girl" (hapless creature) form "totally erroneous and generally silly conceptions of life." One is to think that all people are silly.

Among the variagated styles of dress flourishing on the Cote d'Azur, the corselet skirt is enjoying a great favour; it seems to be the gown "par excellence" for jeunes filles and jeunes femmes. It is not so noticeable as the Empire frocks, and more juvenile, and less trying to wear than the princess, the latter style accusing as pitilessly the sometimes too frail forms of the young girl as the too generous proportions of the mature woman. Though these are the three styles of dress just now to the front, yet for women whom none of these suit there is a vast field to choose from. Bloused bodices are still very popular, while basqued coat of lace, brocade, etc., are by no means ruled out of court; though no longer a novelty they are still in evidence, and, being so exceedingly becoming, let us hope that their vogue may be of some duration. For concerts and theatre wear principally, those Louis XV, coats are both decorative and useful. They permit the wearing out of a skirt not quite in its prime, which they freshen up, and to which they give a new lease of life.

A corselet skirt of silver grey taffetas was ornamented with large flat tucks coming up to the knee, each tuck having a narrow depassant of turquoise blue watered silk, edged with small Valenciennes, the same lace and silk outlining the high corselet. The puffed elbow sleeves were entirely composed of flat tucks similarly treated as those on the skirt, and were finished with cuffs of turquoise silk and silver buttons. There was a chemisette of Valenciennes over white silk, some flowers in the design of the lace being embroidered over in turquoise silk and silver thread. With this toilette was worn a wide hat of silver-grey straw, trimmed with three full blue feathers, and over which was thrown a large veil of grey tulle.

Good work is being done in Manchester by the Ladies' Public Health Society, the annual report of which is noticed in the "British Medical Journal." The poorer parts of Manchester and Salford have been divided into twenty-three districts, with a paid health visitor in each. The salaries of nine are paid by the Corporation of Manchester, of four by that of Salford, while the remaining ten are paid by the society out of its funds, which are maintained by voluntary subscriptions. In every district there are

also one or more voluntary workers known as lady superintendents. This staff devotes itself to improving the sanitary conditions of life among the poor, assisting in the disinfection of sick-rooms, guiding mothers in the nursing of their children, and remedying overcrowding. The visitors notice the condition of the walls of the dwellings and outhouses and in very many instances get the tenants to whitewash their walls. Lime and brushes are supplied free by the town for this purpose, and are kept at the houses of the visitors. Dr. Niven states that during the year the health visitors have been enabled to get 8,984 rooms, yards, &c., thoroughly cleansed and whitewashed. The system links individual voluntary effort with municipal work, and herein lies the secret of its strength. If ordinary means of persuading and educating to a right course of action fail, there is the power of the civic authority to which to appeal. The addresses given at the mothers' meetings are very well-received, and the advice contained in them frequently taken. One woman said that she had never had her bed-room window shut night or day since her lady superintendent had given an address on "fresh air."

It is to be hoped that the spring hats will not give us a repetition of some of the "outrees" modes of this winter. I am alluding to strangely shaped chapeaux dear to certain Paris milliners, but with which I defy the prettiest woman to appear at all attractive; it is the triumph of flatness—flat brims, flat crown, flat trimming, consisting mostly of a melancholy drooping feather. The crown is very large, so that the hat comes well down the head, crushing the coiffure, hiding the forehead and the full loose waves of front hair so becoming to the face. When wearing such a hat one always seems afflicted with a misfit, with a hat much too big for one—such as a little girl with her mother's chapeau. Everybody knows these hats, but, let us be thankful not everybody wears them. They seem all the more inelegant when compared to the coquettish, highly perched little chapeaux with which they are seen side by side.

Y. M. C. A. CONCERT.

In the Town Hall last evening a very successful Concert was given in aid of the new building fund for the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Seymour Dove was in charge of the arrangements for the entertainment, which were very judiciously improvised and executed, and Messrs. Marcks and Co., with characteristic public spirit, had lent for the evening a Bluthner Grand Concert Piano. In the first part Miss Grogan gave a piano solo and Mr. B. Gillett a song entitled "Maire my Girl," both of which were favourably received. Miss Russell gave a selected song, and was followed by Miss Muir-Mackenzie, who executed a "Romanze" on the violin. Mrs. Bollam gave a song entitled "Beloved, it is Morn" and was followed by Mr. Edgar Faulkner, who gave a song "Gone," "The Letter" in his usual excellent style. A duet by Miss Dorothy Dyer and Mr. Hill entitled "Oh, that we two were Maying," brought the first part to a close. The second part opened with a selected duet by Mr. D. Wilson and Mr. H. L. Pope, which was followed by a song entitled "My Heart is like a Singing Bird" by Miss Dorothy Dyer. After songs given by Mr. Edgar Faulkner, Mrs. Pollam, and Mr. Hill, the performance concluded with a Quartette very effectively rendered by Mr. Pearson, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Martin, and Mr. Hill. There was a very encouraging attendance at the Concert, and the efforts of those who took a part in it for the promotion of a philanthropic object were deservedly appreciated.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batty presided at a sitting of the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday and the trial of the following case was resumed before his Lordship and the same common jury.

AN AGENT CHARGED WITH MISAPPROPRIATION.

Vithaldas Runchordas, a mucadum and an agent, was charged with criminal breach of trust as an agent in respect of 114 bales of Khangaum cotton entrusted to him for sale by the firm of Motilal Aghiaram. Mr. F. Sorabjee Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Madhavjee and Kamdar, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Mr. M. R. Vakil, appeared for the defence. Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution during the day, and the trial was adjourned till 10-30 a.m. to-day.

HIGH COURT.—February 16.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cases.

199-00—Edgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Mehdi Malik Tojjar vs Arthur David Sassoon Wadia G and B
250-99—Edgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Mehdi Malik Tojjar vs Sir E E A Sassoon Baronet and others—Wadia G and B
48-04—Madhavji and K—Lalman alias La'oo Ramprasad and others vs Devsey Devji and others—Ardeshir H D and Co
636-05—Matubhoy J and M—Partapchand Gulabchand vs Bai Samrath widow Mulji and D—For postponement
432-05—Jehangir and S—Ashibai widow vs Abdulla Haji Mahomed and others Thakurdas and Co and Captain and V
881-05—Mansuklal J and H—Bai Gangabai and another vs The Madras United S and W Co Pestonji R and K—M and K and M and R
852-05—Mansukhlal J and H—Bai Gungabai widow and others vs The New East India Press Co Limited and others—Pestonji R and K B M and R and Hiralal S
476-05—Kanga and P—Pestonji Shapurji Narielwala vs Namdeo Alias Rama or Ramchander Kerco Patel and others—Bicknell M and R M J and J and K S and ..
365-05—Matubhoy J and M—Damji Hirji vs Ruttonbai widow—Captain and V
275-8789-05—Tyabji D and Co—Hurgovendas Hathidas vs Papoo Bhan and others Chi ni and M
318-10319-05—Dikshit D and ..—John Michael Simoa vs Adamjee P. erbhoy and others Bicknell M and R
250-20—D D and Sunderdas Kanjee Bhanjee vs Devrrm Keshavji In person
409-04—Ardeser H D and Co-Curse'ji Byramji vs Ardeser Jivanji an an ther

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

296-00—Bicknell M and R—Thacker Jadewji Jethabhoy and another vs Thacker Tricumdas Cullianji and another—Ardeser K D and Co, and Little and Co, and Thackurda and Co
768-01—Little and Co—Thucker Waghji Cooverji vs Thucker Tricumdas Cullianji and another—Ardesir H D and Co
325-05—Pestonji R and K Elji Umersy and others vs Bai Motivahu widow—Tyabji D and Co
859-04—K J Billimoria—Abdul Hoosain Allibhoy vs Janambai—Chitnis and M
62-05—Raghavaya and P—Vussonji Pragji vs Chena Nanji and others—Mulla and N and Little and Co
473-05—Shamrao and M Maneckchand Kapurchand vs Utamchand Jaitha and others—K J Billimoria
870-0 —Edgelow G and W—Bai Brijkuvervahoo widow vs Jan alal Parmanandas and another—Daphtary F and D
587-05—Payne and Co—Jugmohundas Vandravandas Bhaisett vs Premchand Roychand and others—Thakurdas and Co
329-05—Mulla and M—Javervahoo widow vs Jamnabai widow—Mulji and D
337-05—Abdool Karim Ayub vs Hormusji Nusserwanji Vakeel and another—Thakurdas and Co.
2.3-05—Madhavji and K—Valabhdas Govindji vs Tricumdas Rowji—Edgelow G and W.
160-01—Wadia G and Co—Kanji Hamaj vs Keservaku widow—Edgelow G and W
357-05—Dapatary F and D—Falkrishna Sadanand Desai and others vs Bhagwantrao Dwarkanath Ta'pade and others—Ardesir H D and Co
203-01—K J Billimoria Ayabai widow and others vs Joosub Jan Mahomed and others—Thakurdas and Co

Before the Hon Mr Justice Scott
For Consent decree
Suits for hearing and final disposal
Long Cause

112-05—Mirza M Gertrude-Cassel vs Karmale Rahimtoo'a Dhunji Smetham B and H Part heard
271-05—Payne and Co—Jusa Guja vs Waman Narayen and another—M B Chotia
281-05—Muljee and D—Damoderdas Harjivandas and others vs Narbadabai and others Mulla and M
326-04—Pestonji R and K—Abdulbhai Khatibhai and others vs Karimbhoy Lalji Saj n and others—Thackurdas and Co
778-03—Mulji and D—Balkrishna Uked i Nagarkar and another vs Champatai Widow and others—Matoubhoy J and M and Mulla and M
740-01—Mathubhoy J and M—Radhabai vs Balkrishna Ukedji Nagarkar and others—Mulji and D and Mulla and M
781-05—Malvi H M and R—Govindram Luchminarayan vs Birachand Motichand and others—Mulla and M
798-03—In person—Mathuradas Nathubhoy vs Madhawji Virji—Madhavji and K
203-03—Madhavji and K—Nagindas Vijbhukandas and another vs Khimji Assur Vfee and another—Thakurdas and Co
816-05—M B Chothia Musa Haji Sulloman vs N C Macleod—Payne and Co
811-03—In person—Dewchand Balkrishna and another vs Jamnadas Bhugwandas—Tyabji D and Co

Testamentary suits

21-05—Kanga and P Bai Dinbai vs Bai Ruttonbai widow Wadia G and Co
...05—Smetham B and N—Champoo vs Elswar Sunga Jamsetji and R

THE NEW PLAGUE PROPHYLACTIC.

A special correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes:—Professor Klein's report to the Local Government Board on his new plague prophylactic was forwarded to one of the leading experts upon the subject, who writes as follows:—

The experiments at present recorded are neither sufficient nor complete enough for an opinion to be formed as to the ultimate utility of this vaccine. It seems, however, that the results of the experiments do not sufficiently warrant the claims to superiority in comparison with the vaccine prepared by Haffkine. There is no doubt that Haffkine's method of prophylaxis has had a considerable amount of success. The Indian Plague Commission reported favourably on this method, and it is generally admitted that inoculation of this vaccine diminishes the incidence of attacks of plague, and that the mortality among inoculated persons is considerably less than among those not treated. The question as to the duration of the protection afforded is difficult to decide. It is probably not less than three months. There are certain disadvantages in this method which have prejudiced many against its use. Protection is not conferred on those inoculated for some days after the treatment, and during this period there is an increased susceptibility to an attack of plague. Consequently there is doubt as to whether its use in the presence of an epidemic is advisable. The protection afforded is not always complete and is of short duration. Thus while this vaccine is a valuable means of protecting temporarily against plague, it is not a method of much practical use in face of an epidemic of plague. It not infrequently occurs that after inoculation the individual suffers from severe symptoms somewhat resembling those of the disease itself.

The new prophylactic of Klein does not appear to solve any of the present difficulties. His material is highly toxic. Like most other vaccines, it contains the dead bacillary bodies and their toxins. It also contains many other unknown constituents, the result of the inflammatory reaction of the tissues. The immunity conferred by its application is doubtless principally due, as in the other vaccines, to the toxins and the dead bacilli. It has not yet been ascertained at what time after the inoculation the immunity is established and for what period it persists. Klein found the immunity present one to thirteen weeks after inoculation, a time limit which is inferior to that established by Haffkine's vaccine. The possiblity of standardising the prophylactic by injection into rats is of value but it is equally possible to standardise Haffkine's vaccine by injection into the guinea-pig. The new method described by Professor Klein is doubtless a means of affording protection against an attack of plague, but until many more experiments are completed to establish the nature and extent of this immunity it is premature to claim superiority over the other existing methods of vaccination. It is not simply a question of obtaining a cheap, easily prepared material. To combat plague especially under the conditions which exist in India, there has to be discovered either a serum with curative properties or a vaccine which will confer a rapidly established and durable immunity, and be attended with no danger to these treated.

SERIOUS CARRIAGE ACCIDENT TO A LADY.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES IN HIGH COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, sitting on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, delivered judgment on a preliminary issued in a case in which Mrs. G. Cassels sued Karmalli Rahimtula for damages to the amount of Rs. 14,993 for injuries received by her. The Hon. Mr. Raikes and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, for the defendant. The plaintiff stated that she is the wife of Mr. Henry Cassels, Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Indian Telegraphs, and resides at Waudby Road, Esplanade. Her case was that, on the morning of the 5th January 1905, she left her house at 10-30 a.m. and proceeded on foot to the Boree Bunder junction of the tram lines, when the carriage of the defendant was rashly, negligently, and suddenly, without any warning driven at a great speed down the road. One of the shafts of the carriage struck the plaintiff on the back and threw her down on her face, and the wheels of the carriage passed over her body. Her arm was fractured and she sustained other severe injuries, in consequence of which she was under medical treatment for three months. She had called upon the defendant to compensate her for the injuries, but he declined to do so.

The defendant in his written statement admitted that the plaintiff was knocked down by his carriage, but denied that it was driven rashly or negligently and without any warning as alleged. The accident was due to the plaintiff's own negligence, carelessness, want of diligence and want of exercise of proper judgment, and if the plaintiff had exercised reasonable and proper care the accident would not have occurred.

The following two preliminary issues were raised and argued by counsel:—1. Whether the accident was caused entirely by the negligence or careless driving of the defendant's servant, and 2, whether it was not due in some degree to the incautious conduct of the plaintiff?

His Lordship decided the first issue in the affirmative, and the second in the negative, and gave the parties time to settle the amount of compensation.

DISPUTE BETWEEN PARTNERS.

A WARRANT FROM ZANZIBAR.

Yesterday, in the High Court, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon Mr Justice Russell disposed of the petition of Khoja Rahimtulla Dossa, praying that certain proceedings pending against him in the Court of Mr. J. W. Murison, Assistant Sessions Judge and District Magistrate in Zanzibar, be transferred to the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. Mr. Branson appeared in support of the petition. It appeared from the proceedings that petitioner was arrested in Bombay on a warrant of arrest forwarded by means of a telegraphic message from Zanzibar (through the Aden administration) by a Sub-Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department on 6th January last. On 8th January he was bailed out by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on his executing a bond for Rs. 10,000, and furnishing two sureties, each of whom deposited Government Paper each of the value of Rs. 3,500, to appear in the Court at Zanzibar on 15th March last. The telegram was despatched at the instance of Alaudinbhoy Nanji, the present partner of Gulamhusen Bandeali Somji a resident of Bombay, with whom he (the petitioner) had partnership transactions. The prosecution launched against him in Zanzibar for alleged misappropriation of about Rs. 9,000 and of goods valued at Rs. 7,200, was instituted with a view to harass him and lower him in the eyes of others. He had filed a plaint in the Bombay High Court for the taking of partnership accounts of the business in question. The originating summons taken out under Rule 250 for the accounts was served on Gulamhusen on the 6th instant. On the 5th instant he (petitioner) received a copy of the information filed against him at Zanzibar by Alaudinbhoy Nanji; it was sent to him by his correspondent at Zanzibar. His general defence against the allegations levelled against him was that the account-books had been written up by two mehtas on whom he had not exercised constant or strict supervision; errors and omissions might have been committed in consequence. He and Gulamhusen being residents of Bombay, and a considerable part of the partnership business having been done in Bombay, he would be put to unnecessary hardship and expense if compelled to go and defend himself in the Zanzibar Court.

Their Lordships granted a rule to show cause why the case should not be transferred to the Court in Bombay, or tha such other order as the Court thought fit should not be passed in respect of this application.

A dignified and immediate rejoinder comes from Mr. Chamberlain in answer to the charge of misrepresenting his views which Mr. Burns thought fit to make against him. Mr. Chamberlain, of course, refers him to his speech on the unemployed in Wandsworth Workhouse, remarking that his advice on that occasion "was excellent, contrasting favourably with his Hyde Park style." As to the opinions of the President of the Local Government Board on the late war, Mr. Chamberlain naturally leaves the Minister of all the virtues to discuss them with those of his present colleagues who recognised its justice and necessity.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Influenza, Coughs and Colds. In diseases of the throat and chest, so prevalent in our changeable climate, nothing so speedily relieves, or so certainly cures, as these inestimable remedies. These disorders are too often neglected at their commencement, or are injudiciously treated, resulting in either case in disastrous consequences to the patient. Holloway's remedies will restore, if recovery be possible; they allay the alarming symptoms and purify the blood. Nature consummates the cure, gradually restoring strength and vital power. By persevering in the use of Holloway's preparations tone is conferred on the stomach and frame generally. Thousands of persons have testified that by the use of these remedies alone they have been restored to health after every other means had failed,

THE FAR EAST.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 24.

THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

It is reported from Canton that there is considerable friction between the gentry and merchants of Canton, on the one side, and the mandarinate of that city on the other, with reference to the question of raising the wherewithal to prosecute the construction of the Canton-Hankow, (Yueh-Han) Railway, now that this line has been taken back from the so-called American-Belgian Syndicate. The merchantile classes, remembering their past experiences, are naturally very suspicious of the intentions of the official classes, and criticise every proposition offered by the latter for the raising of funds, pretending to see in each of these proposals some scheme to saddle the former with all the responsibility with nothing of the corresponding and resultant advantages which should be the outcome of the railway when it has been completed and put into running order. The result of all this is that, despite repeated meetings between the merchants and gentry and officials, nothing tangible has been arrived at as yet, and the situation can only be styled as uncertain, extremists of the two parties being divided into hostile camps, with a body of moderates of both parties in the middle, trying their best to compromise mat.

In this connection we learn that Viceroy Tsen has arrested one of the foremost opponents of the official clique in the person of a wealthy merchant of Canton named Li Kuo-lien, who will probably have to spend his New Year holidays in prison unless he proves himself more amenable towards the worthy "fartherly and motherly" gentlemen who rule his native city of Canton. Another thorn in the side of the official classes, a prominent member of the Canton gentry, Liang Ch'ing-chu, who holds the literary grade of Literatus par excellence (Hanlin) and the official rank of a secretary of one of the Great Boards at Peking, has also been placed under the Viceregal surveillance. He cannot be summarily arrested until he is cashiered and reduced to the ranks, for permission to put into effect which Viceroy Tsen telegraphed to Peking, and obtained it with the request that the cashiering process shall be considered only a temporary one and that Mr. Liang's rank and titles be returned him "when he proves amenable," The Imperial Rescript to the telegram read "Permission given."

ASSISTING THE NEW HUPU BANK.

The Shanghai Taotai has been instructed by Viceroy Chou Fu, under orders from Peking, to hand over for deposit in the Hupu (Board of Revenue) Bank here the sum of Tls. 600,000. this amount being part of the retrenchments last year in the Kiangnan Arsenal which were ordered by the Throne to provide capital for the construction in 1907 of the new Arsenal at Pinghsiang in Kangsi province.

AMONGST THE EXTRA DUTIES.

entrusted by the Empress Dowager to the hands of H.E. Yuan Shih-k'ai. Senior Viceroy and Imperial High Commissioner of the Peiyang Military and Naval Administrations, which, according to the Imperial decree translated and published, his Excellency desired to give up on the score of lack of time and ability, are the following:—Associate High Commissionership of the Council of Army Reorganisation; Vice Commissionership of the Bureau in charge of the Reorganisation of the Peking Banner Corps (Manchu troops); Associate Directorship of the proposed Tientsin Chinkiang Railway; Associate Commissionership of the Tariff Revision Treaties, and two or three other high and responsible posts. The aggregate amount of annual salary arising from the above-named and other posts which his Excellency has been drawing and is desirous of giving up, owing to lack of time to attend to them, is estimated at something like Tls. 150,000.

ONE WAY OF KEEPING ORDER

among the students—who have prematurely returned from Japan owing to the recent troubles there—has been devised by H. E. Viceroy Yuan Shihkai. His Excellency has asked all such returned students, whether Government or private, to come up to Tientsin, where after handing in their papers and undergoing an examination as to the studies they have gone through, before a board appointed by the Viceroy for the purpose, they will be permitted to join, free of charge, the Peiyang schools in Tientsin or Paoting of the First, Second or Third grades, according to the knowledge and ability of each. In this way these youths will not only be able to pursue their studies, but be kept out of mischief and from the influence of evil-minded persons anxious to make them their tools to create trouble against the authorities. This broad-minded and far-sighted policy of Viceroy Yuan has earned the gratitude not only of all the students, but of all who are anxious for the enlightenment of China, and this step should be imitated by all the Viceroys and Governors of provinces in the Empire who have sent students to Japan. It is a matter for congratulation to learn that only about a fourth of the eleven thousand odd young Chinese students in Japan have returned to China, while of these not a few are already said to be preparing to return to Japan. It is also stated that those who have returned are mostly new-comers—who have studied a year or so in Japan—while all the oldsters are still there.

THE PROPOSED NAN-HSUN RAILWAY.

A Nanch'ang, capital of Kiangsi province, dispatch states that through the patriotic and energetic efforts of their Excellencies Li Sheng-to, one of the Travelling High Commissioners, and Ts'ai Chun, former Taotai of Shanghai and Ex-Minister to Japan (who is now a Sub-Chancellor of the Grand Secretariat), both of whom are natives of Kiangsi, the proposed Nan-Hsun, or Nanch'ang-Kiukiang Railway, which has hung fire for the past two years or so, owing to lack of funds, will soon become an accomplished fact. In other words, their Excellencies have by their influence amongst their fellow-provincials obtained for the Railway a loan of a million taels, at seven per cent. interest, from two of the richest salt merchants in Yangchou, viz., Messrs. Hsiao Yun p'u and Chou Fu-chin, who are also natives of Kiangsi. This money is to be forthcoming next month and three million taels is needed to build the line which is to be three hundred li in length. It is further reported that a Cantonese, a wealthy salt merchant also of Yanchou, has offered to purchase a million taels worth of shares in the proposed Railway on condition that he be given the contract to construct one hundred li, or a third of the line. As the chief desire of the Kiangsi gentry is to build their line entirely with capital contributed by fellow-provincials it is not known whether the last named proposal will be accepted.

PLENARY POWERS

have been given to Prince Su by the Throne, according to a Peking dispatch, to make a through investigation into the condition of the Mongolian dependencies of the Empire. Under the circumstances all the princes, dukes, and nobles of Inner and Outer Mongolia, numbering about a thousand in all, are placed under the orders of his Highness, whose well-known energy and thoroughness in everything he does will soon enable him to reorganise the two dependencies and bring order out of chaos.

THE GREAT BRIDGE AT CHENGCHOU, HO.

The formal opening of the Pe-Han Railway took place about a month ago. Peking and Hankow both sent officials to the Yellow River to celebrate the completion of the work which many Chinese said would never be completed. 'The sea has no boundry, the Yellow River has no bottom" therefore why should even this progressive age waste its time, energy, and money to accomplish the impossible. Belgians, French, Italians, and representatives from the "four quarters of the globe" met at the Yellow River bridge to see and to show what has been done. A bridge more than two miles long with one hundred odd spans, built on a silting sand bed is indeed a wonderful achievement; but has it been done? The formal ceremonies took place a month ago. The Director in charge of the Southern part of the Railway having completed his work, returned to the homeland, but still the trains did not cross, and the doubter said: "No, and they will never cross." But congratulations to the travelling public, the completion of that wonderful undertaking of spanning that expanse of water and sand was not in the hands of the doubter, and so to-day this twentieth day of December Anno Domini nineteen hundred and five, the passenger train from Chumatien instead of being right-about-faced on the turn-table at Chengchou, continues across the Yellow River,

THE NILGIRI RAILWAY.

The following is the present position in regards to the proposals for the electrification of the Railway. A preliminary survey has been carried out, which proves that sufficient power to work the whole of the Nilgiri Railway, including the extension to Ootacamund, can be generated, under favourable conditions, by water obtainable from the Coonoor and Karteri Rivers, under a head of about 1025 feet, and a project has been drawn out with an estimate of the cost. The question as to whether it will be economical to substitute electric for steam-working depends entirely on the amount of traffic, i.e., the gross ton mileage, to be dealt with. Up to a certain limit, which has not yet been touched on the section already open, steam working is necessarily more economical than electric working; but the figures indicate that the critical stage will be reached immediately after the opening of the extension to Ootacamund. The present time is the most opportune for conversion to electric working if it is to be carried out at all, before the additional rolling stock and equipment for working the extension by steam is acquired and the matter is under consideration by the Railway Board, whose decision is expected shortly.

"JOHN" ON THE RAND.

A DAY IN A GOLD MINE.

BY AN UNDERGROUND OFFICIAL.

In the early hours of the morning, we hear the Chinamen passing on their way to the compound from their night work in the mine, writes an expert in "The Tribune". The blasting timed to take place at 4-45 a.m., is just over, and for an hour or two the underground workings will be deserted, while the foul air and gases clear away. At six o'clock the cry of the hooter completes the disturbances that began before five, and we turn out to dress by candle light. After describing his own routine of duty, the official tells us of the Chinamen's work.

THE TASK OF THE CHINAMAN.

The work underground may be divided into three divisions—development, stoping, and transport. Development consists of opening up the ground in order to expose as much reef as possible for the stopers to work. By far the most important piece of development is the shaft sinking. The miners engaged in this work are picked men, and very often make as much as £120 or even £140 in a month. From the shaft, at levels one hundred to two hundred feet apart, according to the nature of the auriferous deposit, tunnels, called cross-cuts, are made at right angles to the horizontal direction of the reef until the reef itself is reached, and then tunnels about seven feet high and five feet wide are driven into it. These tunnels, known as levels, are worked with machines driven by compressed air, and as the work proceeds platelayers follow to lay rails, over which waggons are run up to the face of the reef to remove the rock broken by the blasting. These levels are connected by raising and winzing on the reef, from one level to another. This method of working marks the reef out into stoping areas, with plenty of surface to work on. Raising consists of tunnelling upwards and winzing of tunnelling downwards.

When the connection has been made stoping commences. This consists of getting the reef out for treatment on the surface, and it is carried out by drilling and blasting operations.

Chinamen are placed at short intervals all along the sides of the newly connected winze and raise, and each is shown by the miner in charge the proper direction of the hole, and the point at which to commence drilling. The Chinaman soon learns to know which rock is hard and which is soft, but until he has experienced the wrath of his overseer more than once he will continually change the position of his hole so that he can drill the required length with less expenditure of energy than the correct position would demand. When the Chinaman has drilled 33 inches, he need work no more until the following day. The hole, he has made, is filled with blasting gelatine, and fired under the direction of the miner in charge.

THE TREATMENT OF THE "BOYS."

Throughout the day, drilling proceeds steadily, and while the engineers, with one or two boys allotted to them, proceed with their special work, the drillers are superintended by some white miner, who may have thirty or more under his control. It is his business to see that the work is done steadily and effectively, and to discount the many tricks that occur to the wily coolie, and, of course, the tactful miner will get the best results. It is labour lost to abuse the lazy Chinaman, more particularly when he affects to be unable to understand the abuse. It is strictly forbidden to ill-use coolies, and the miner who believes that his fist or his foot conveys a better argument than his tongue runs the risk of immediate dismissal if he is caught using the one or the other. Naturally enough, men whose life is one constant risk are not averse from adding to it upon occasion, particularly if their reserve stock of patience has been worked out, but it is fair to say that the white miners do not make a rule of ill-treating their boys. They find it better in practice to call the attention of the hard workers to the very slack few, who are ragged by their brethren until for shame's sake they make some pretence of doing better. A certain amount of work must be done by everybody, and the skip does not carry men in late afternoon or early morning until blasting time—that is 4'45. It is fully occupied during the working hours in carrying ore and timber, and on mines where the water is hauled and not pumped the skip must carry water as well. When the Chinaman has finished his job—and the more expert among them can bring the compulsory part of their work to an end by two or three in the afternoon—they may walk up to the surface by the inclined shaft if they be so disposed, or put in the remaining hours as overtime, and so add to their wages.

I remember when I was taking charge of a gang for a short time coming upon a wily Chinaman who seemed to have accomplished his day's work in considerably less time than was possible. He pointed to the whole with considerable pride, and knew enough pigeon English to assure me that it was done by the sweat of his brow, and was a credit to the company that employed him. By a happy inspiration I kicked the hole as hard as I could with my heavy mining boot, and the mystery was solved. The honourable Chinaman had built up the surrounding ground with extraordinary skill, and taking advantage of a certain inequality in the rock, had covered it in a fashion that added six or seven inches to the length he claimed, and made the result of two or three hours' labour pass for a good day's work. He was by no means disconcerted in fact, I think his sense of humour was tickled, and the only thing that disturbed him was the knowledge that his work would be very carefully over looked in future.

THE "EXPLOSIVE BOX."

At about 12 o'clock, the Chinaman takes his leaf and his tea or water without leaving his place, and can choose for himself whether ten minutes or an hour shall suffice him for his lunch, just as he chooses later in the day whether he will walk up the incline shaft or stay down as long as he can and earn more money. Most of the men work cheerfully, and their strength is remarkable. They lack the square build of the Kaffirs, but are able to beat the black man at the work of carrying heavy weights. A Kaffir's shoulders stand high and square, a Chinaman's are round and narrow, with rather protruding muscles on the upper part of the back.

With the close of the day's work the signal is passed along for blasting, and men working in distant parts of the mine must needs carry a reliable watch. Each miner tells his neighbour when he is going to blast, and they make their own arrangements for getting away in safety. No man may approach the work-place until all the explosions have taken place and a miner must count the explosives for which he is responsible, in order to say whether any drill holes have missed fire. Every white miner in charge of a gang has his own 'explosive box," and he is supposed to keep the key of it. It holds a store of dynamite sufficient for one shift ahead. From time to time boxes are sent from the store, carefully nailed up, to replenish the explosive boxes. In theory the miner opens this box with a copper chisel and wooden mallet; in practice he finds that his boot does equally well, and helps him to gain in time what he loses in security. It is well that blasting gelatine is quite a good-tempered explosive. It is very strictly forbidden to send a Chinaman by himself for the material, and it would be well if this wise regulation were never forgotten. Of course, if a Chinaman should be found with a key of an explosive box, its proper owner is promptly dismissed, but then the Chinaman is quite accustomed to be in the possession of things to which he has no legal or moral right, and he is not accustomed to be caught with them. His whole training has taught him that things he has no right to hold, must not be visible to the eye of authority. The explosive boxes are always put securely on the level, in a place of safety away from the stopes—sometimes in ledges cut in the solid rock.

When the blasting gelatine has been placed carefully in the holes, the men make their way to the shaft station while one remains to fire the fuses, which burn for five minutes. A Chinaman is generally employed for this job under the supervision of the miner, whose duty it is to see that no unnecessary delay is incurred, and in the days when they first came to the mine the yellow men made haste to get it done and clear off. As soon as they had gained confidence, however, their irresistible desire to make their valour manifest stepped in and they began to take more time than necessary in order that their brethren might realise how little they cared for the high explosive of the foreign devil. This tendency to take the lighting up more slowly than safety demands is watched very carefully by the white man in charge. He is responsible for the safety of his gang, and in the event of an accident would lose his blasting certificate. His chance of another job would go with it. To his prompt interference many Chinamen owe their continued existence in this vale of tears. When the explosions have taken place the mine is filled with gas and foul air, but by this time the skip is working, men are on their way to the surface, and if the ventilation is as it should be the place will be quite ready for the night shift when they come down at 7 p m.

THE MOST BRACING OF BATHS.

A delicious sensation of Coolness and purity instantly follows a bath containing Condy's Fluid, which invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means. The Cooling and strengthening effects are Simply Magical. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle) Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. All substitutes are greatly inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Monsieur B., teacher of foreign languages in a public school at Algiers, married Madame B. before the Kaiser went to Tangier. The lady is a German, though not a Prussian, being from Baden. She has of course, become French by marriage, but her feelings remain true to the Fatherland. Monsieur B., on the other hand, is a vigorously patriotic Frenchman. They agreed not to mix up politics with matrimony, and all went well until the German Emperor's visit to Tangier. Then the lady's feelings got the better of her resolutions. She removed a non-committal statuette of Psyche, or Diana, of the usual drawing-room pattern, from the mantelpiece, and set up in its stead a bust of Bismarck. The patriotic professor nearly fell down when the Iron Chancellor faced him from the fireplace. The next morning pictures of Napoleon I. and Sadi Carnot had disappeared from the drawing-room, and portraits of German officers in full dress glared down at Monsieur B. Finally, the Grand Duke of Baden, in the uniform of a Prussian general, was hung in the place of honour. This was too much for Monsieur B., and he instantly commenced proceedings for a divorce, "on the ground of outraged patriotism." He pointed out that Madame B.'s behaviour in the present state of European politics was unbearable, more especialty as Algeria adjoins Morocco, which had provided the occasion or the excuse for the prevailing tension. Madame B. had, accordingly, done petitioner a "grave injury" within the meaning of the Act, and he was entitled to a decree. But the Courts have unpatriotically decided otherwise, and seemed, in fact, inclined not to take Monsieur's grievances seriously. The First Tribunal rejected his petition, because an injury done to petitioner's patriotic feelings, though regrettable, was not tantamount to injuries of another kind such as could constitute a sufficient ground for divorce; and the Court of Appeal of Algiers has just dismissed his second suit for the same reason. He will have to go on looking at Bismark over his fireplace, unless he has the spirit to defy Madame B. and remove the obnoxious Iron Chancellor himself, which does not seem to be the case.

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Tarnaze, a Paris metropolitan policeman, comes from mountainous and candid Cantal, and has preserved much of his native simplicity. He was on his beat in the Boul' Miche, which is not a place for the ingenuous when a lady—quite a real lady, he says she looked—asked him her way, and went on to inform him that she was an officer's widow, and also the daughter of a colonel of artillery. She owned large estates in Auvergne, but was unfortunately involved in litigation, which had brought her up to town. She was on the lookout for a respectable hotel, but, as ill-luck would have it, she had no money Tarnaze had a spare room in the flat in which he lives with his wife and children, and at once offered it to the lady. She promised to repay him handsomely when her ship came home, or at some other favourable opportunity. She accepted his hospitality for a day only, but soon came back again and asked him for £40 to carry on a lawsuit in which she had briefed a well-known counsel, Maitre Henri Robert. Tarnaze was shown letters signed by prominent people, including a judge related to President Carnot. They were only subpoenas, but the policeman did not find that out till later, as he looked only at the signatures. After the £40 which he advanced on the understanding that she would send him a dozen of her best brandy from her vineyards in the South, Tarnaze, who seems to be or rather to have been, a man of some substance for a constable lent her £20 more, then £40, and other sums, making a total amount of £156. Eventually she decided to occupy the spare room, telling her host that she had just won her lawsuit, and would shortly come into £3,400. After putting her up for some weeks the candid Tarnaze at last grew suspicious. He made inquiries, and found that she was the daughter of a navvy, not of a colonel, had never been married to an officer, or to any one else, and owned no estates anywhere, and that Maitre Henri Robert had never heard of her. She has just been sentenced to three years imprisonment. The unfortunate Tarnaze has not got a penny of his money back.

—

Several of the Labour members have asserted that their first work in the new Parliament will be to effect a change in the law as settled by the decision of the House of Lords in the Taff Vale Railway case. That, it will be remembered, laid down that the funds of Trade Unions were liable for damages incurred by the officials of those bodies as a consequence of illegal acts, and it has proved a powerful weapon for keeping the organism of strikes within the bounds of the law. Naturally all such persons dislike the decision extremely, but we are not quite sure whether they altogether realise the consequences which may flow from its repeal.

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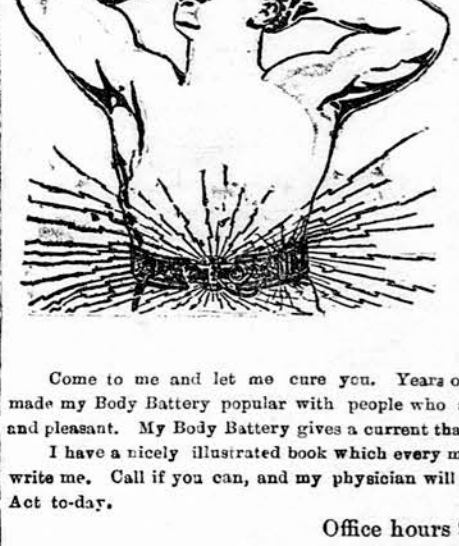
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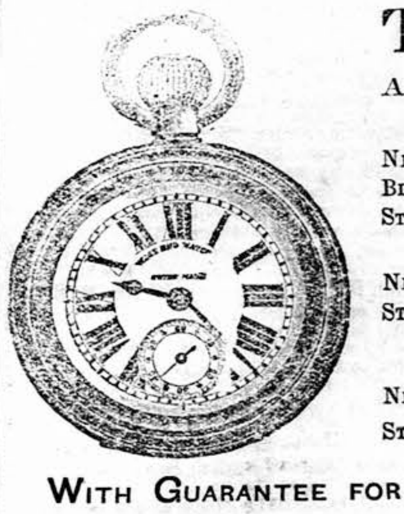
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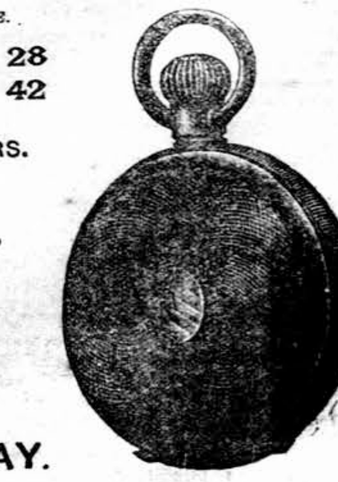
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M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

THERE is probably no man living who is more conversant with the life of smart Society than Mr. James Davis—otherwise Owen Hall. There is certainly no man living who knows better how to satirise it to the profit of theatrical enterprise. It has been hinted in some quarters of the press that Mr. Davis, in his book of "The Little Cherub," has ventured somewhat too closely upon personalities in his introduction of the aristocratic amateurs who rehearse musical comedy in the Earl of Sanctobury's drawing-room. It is quite possible that the author of "The Little Cherub," setting himself the pleasant task of caricaturing the smart set, made use of his knowledge of their funny little ways. Why should he not? But few people who visit the Prince of Wales's will recognise in Owen Hall's characters anything more personal than human types. And it is of these that most plays are composed.

As in that admirable farce, A Pantomime Rehearsal, the high-born amateurs of the Sanctobury drawing-room are all in a hopeless muddle with their work. But the four beautiful daughters of the Earl know too much to be defeated, so they summon to their assistance Miss Molly Montrose, the star of a musical comedy which their father, a sanctimonious reformer, is writing angry letters about to the papers Molly arrives—and the Earl thinks her rather nice. He even accepts an invitation to visit her at the theatre—merely, of course, by way of becoming more convinced than ever of the wickedness of the theatre.

In pursuance of the study of his pet subject, he attends a theatrical supper party at which Molly is present; but the great Sanctobury, who is caught there by his daughters and their respective lovers, find only harmless frivolity where he expected to find something much worse, and in the end makes Molly his Countess. When a stage father gets married for the second time, it is always the signal for his prompt approval of the choices of his children. So the story of The Earl and his Girls concluded with the usual whole ale rejoicings and embracing.

THE services of Miss Evie Greene for the part of the warmhearted Molly are services most happily and most successfully employed. Among the many clever ladies of the musical comedy stage, it is impossible to think of one more competent than she is to satisfy the calls made upon her by author and composer alike. Molly Montrose is not another Duchess of Dantzic, but there is plenty of character in the part, and the character is of a kind that could not possibly be interpreted by ladies endowed only with the gift for singing prettily, smiling sweetly, and dancing daintily. The critics of America, from which country Miss Greene has but lately returned, were quick to recognise that the actress-singer was an artist of an exceptionally high order, and one of their number was frank enough to admit that as a musical player (a happy term she was head and shoulders above the best he had ever known. In all that Miss Evie Greene does there is the sign of the artist born. She is one of the few actresses whose work justifies the revival of Ruskin's neat little cluster of words "the serenity of effortless grace."

Miss Zena Dare, one of the youngest and brightest of London's musical comediennes, adds greatly to the success of The Little Cherub by her impersonation of the leading Society amateur of the Sanctobury Theatricals. Her girlish vivacity is a very pleasant note in the production, and her voice gains in quality with the days that bring her closer and closer to the threshold of womanhood. Mr. Fred Kaye plays the part of the Earl of Sanctobury entirely without the aid of his familiar mannerisms. Hitherto Mr. Kaye has been noted chiefly for an eccentric walk and a snappy fashion of speaking so that it is quite a refreshing to find him at the Prince of Wales with his habits left behind him. Two playgoers were once discussing Mr. Kaye at Daly's, and one betted the other that the comedian's manner of walking on his heels and sticking his feet outwards was due to a physical infirmity. It is now time that the bet was settled, for Mr. Kaye, by his admirable performance at the Prince of Wales's, has distinctly made the way clear to an understanding of the truth of the matter. The greatest part among the male players in The "Little Cherub is that of the amorous Rajah who pursues Molly unsuccessfully, and Mr. Maurice Farkoa is seen and heard at his very best in it. Here, too, we have a type rather than an individual caricature. Indeed, I entirely fail to perceive the personalities "Owen Hall" is said to have "repeated" in his more than usually entertaining "book."

This is a tragic story, and I am reminded of it by the incident in "The Little Cherub of the professional swimmer who is "rescued" from the water by a gentleman who thinks he has fallen in and is in trouble. It was originally told to George Augustus Sala, and the point of it is that the teller could not refrain from smiling, as he related it. Coming one day out of the offices of the "Daily Telegraph," Sala met a man he had not seen for some time, and inquired after the health of his brother. The man was dressed in mourning, and explained so the famous journalist that he was wearing it on account of his brother's death. Im sorry, said Sala. When and of what did he die? I can hardly tell you without smiling, for the poor old fellow's death was so absolutely ridiculous. Then he told Sala how his brother, who was an expert swimmer, fell overboard one day into a beautifully clean sea; how, as calm as the sea, he swam back to the boat with easy sweeping strokes and the perfect unconcern of a fish; and how, just when he had arrived within a yard or two of the vessel, an excitable passenger, in the best of good faith and meaning, threw a hen coop down to the rescue, and sank the swimmer beyond all recovery! By the time the story was told Sala and his friend were hysterical with laughter, yet each knew that the other loved the man who had indeed met with an absolutely ridiculous death.

There is nothing at all original in the action of the Mentone newspapers in burying Sir Charles Wyndham. Newspapers have over and over again gone to the funerals of negors and actresses who at the time of their burial, have been in the best of health and spirits and in the best of engagments sometimes American newspapers have, in their time, slain and lamented over Mr. Charles Collette, Mr. Harry Paulton and Mr. Henry Neville. In Australia, some ten or twelve years ago, the late Sir Henry Irving was reported to be on the point of death, and at a time when he happened to be in unusually good form and the actual death of Sir Augustus Harris was preceded by no less than three fictitious departures from this life—one happening fifteen years before Druriolanus, as Punch named him, went to his last rest.

Miss Alma Stanley, who was at one time a name to draw at the Gaiety and other London theatres has twice been the subject of the obituary-writer's premature profound sorrow. I have one uncommon occasion for remembering the first death of this clever actress—who I am glad to learn is in good health and spirits. I read an account of her death as I sat on an omnibus in the Strand, and between St Clement Danes and Charing Cross I made hurried notes on the back of an envelope of her professional achievements as I knew them, intending when I got back to Fleet Street to put them into the shape of an obituary. When I got off the bus at Piccadilly Miss Alma Stanley got out I felt somehow as if I had been riding on the roof of a hearse.

Years ago, at the London Pavilion, Miss Ada Reeve, though little more than a mere girl, made a great name among the supporters of that popular hall with a song—a tomboyish affair—called What do I care? It was all about sliding down the stairs, and the inevitable nail in the banisters and it was many months before the singer was permitted by public demand to remove so catchy a ditty from her repertoire. Ever since this brilliant little lady left off sliding down the stairs she has been climbing up the ladder. Miss Reeve (who is Mrs. Wilfred Cotton off the stage) has for sometime now been recognised as a commedienne of the front rank. And her popularity in the theatre is as great as it used to be in what someone has called "the dazzling halls of light—refreshments." Her road to success in the higher department of the stage has been form music-hall to musical comedy, from musical comedy to comic opera from comic opera to farcical comedy, and from farcical comedy to comedy plain. Here I let Miss Reeve stop, for she is clearly not suited for Lady Macbethe and Juliets. In what branch of the theatrical art she has decided to appear when she opens her season at the New Theatre at Johannesburg in May she does not say, but she is certain to be a success—so long as she avoids tragedy—in a country which so badly needs cheering up.

THERE is growing evidence of the trouble, the Radical Government may expect from those Socialist M. P.s whom it pretends to be so willing to take to its political heart. Mr. Blatchford, to whose other utterances we refer elsewhere, one of the most prominent spokesmen of the new Labour group, asks how long this astonishing Government is going to hold together, and goes on to declare that at the next election they ought to send to Parliament at least a hundred Socialists. Give us three years to work in, and we will have Hartley and Hobson and Hyndman and a dozen other avowed and stalwart Socialists sure of their seats. Labour seats may be left to the L.R.C. But we are going to teach the masses Socialism.

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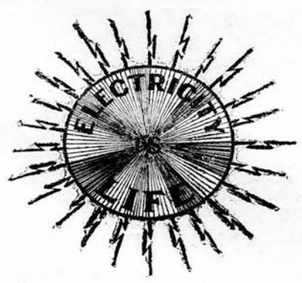
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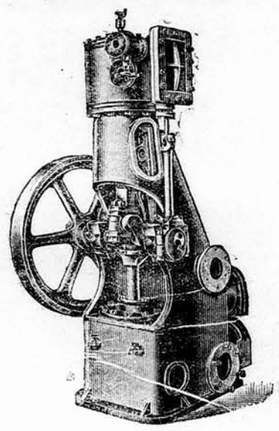
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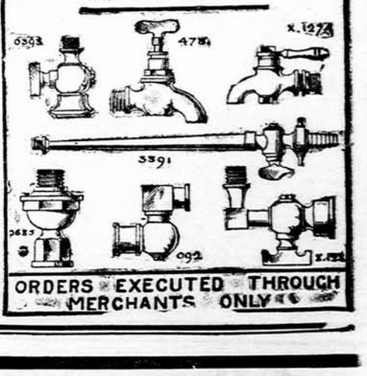


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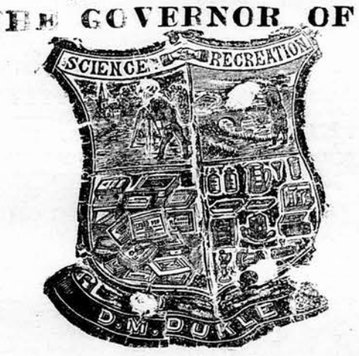
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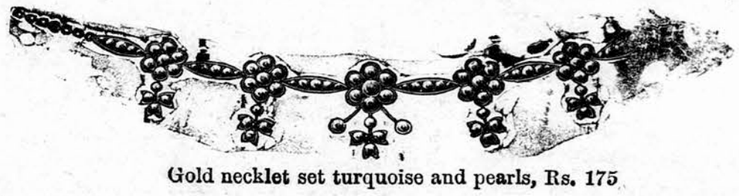
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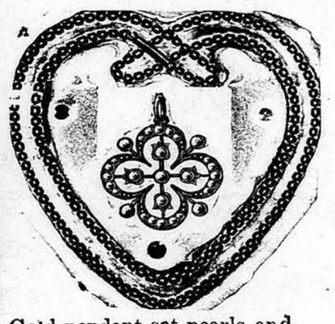
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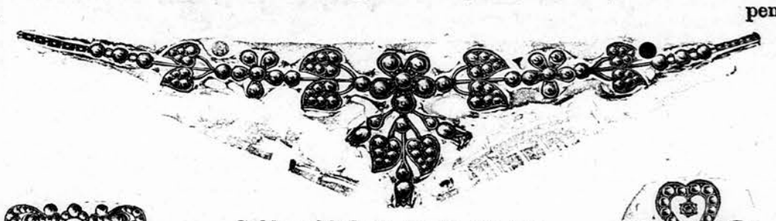
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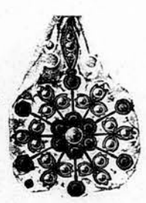
Gold pendant and chain set pearls, Rs. 50.



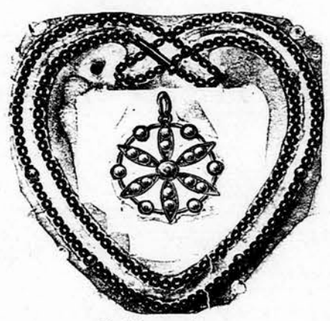
Gold pendant set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 115.



Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 75.



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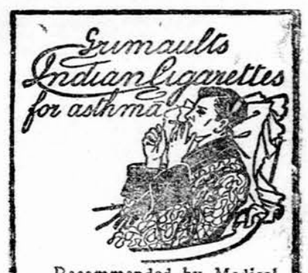
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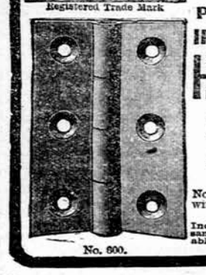
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